

THE AMERICAN

20c · FEBRUARY 1966

# LEGION

MAGAZINE

## OUR NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

ALL PREVIOUS U.S. IMMIGRATION LAW WAS  
WIPED OUT LAST OCT. 3, BUT  
THE MEANING OF THE  
NEW LAW WAS HARDLY  
TOLD STRAIGHT  
AT THE TIME.

by Deane and David Heller

ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS SOLDIERS

"THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE"—PART TWO  
DISASTER AND REACTION IN THE ARDENNES



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*The American*

# LEGION

*Magazine*

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters published do not necessarily express the policy of The American Legion. Keep letters short. Name and address must be furnished. Expressions of opinion and requests for personal services are appreciated, but they cannot be acknowledged or answered, due to lack of magazine staff for these purposes. Requests for personal services which may be legitimately asked of The American Legion should be made to your Post Service Officer or your state (Department) American Legion HQ. Send letters to the editor to: Letters, The American Legion Magazine, 720 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019.

## HALE'S LAST WORDS

SIR: In your December issue you have an article concerning Nathan Hale, entitled "The Patriotic Spirit—1776." The article quotes Nathan Hale as saying, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." I have checked a number of history books and have discussed this article with a few friends, teachers and students. In every case, Nathan Hale has been quoted as saying, "I only regret that I have but one life to give for my country."

Many brave men have given their lives for these United States. To say that they lost their lives is a very poor tribute to give to men who paid the supreme sacrifice. It is almost like implying that they died in vain.

JOHN NUNES  
Alliance, Nebr.

SIR: Your article, "The Patriotic Spirit—1776," indicates the strides communists have made in changing our history. There was a time when everyone knew that Nathan Hale's last words were, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country." It appalled me to see this in our Legion magazine, although in all encyclopedias of recent vintage this same thing has taken place. It confers a slightly different sound to the phrase.

ROBERT TRIEST  
Spalding, Mich.

SIR: In the December issue you quoted Nathan Hale as saying, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." In the pre-John Birch Society days the quotation was, "I only regret that I have but one life to give to my country."

WILLARD A. GROSS  
Bridgeport, Wash.

SIR: The word is give, not lose!

JACK KING  
Port Angeles, Wash.

SIR: I want to point out an error in the article concerning Nathan Hale's famous saying; the substitution of the word "lose" in place of "give" is downright degrading to our history. This sort of thing plays right into the hands of some extremist groups who are trying to rewrite our children's history books. This one word may not seem much by itself,

but a few words here and there can change the meaning of almost any bit of history ever written.

CHARLES L. HOGLE  
Marengo, Ohio

The New York Historical Society, the Connecticut Historical Society, the Dictionary of American Biography, Bartlett's Familiar Quotations and all the earliest references quote Hale's last words as, "I only regret that I have but one life to lose for my country." We have found no early source using "give." In Addison's *Cato*, written about a half century earlier, are the words, "What pity it is that we can die but once to save our country." Hale, a schoolteacher, may have knowingly paraphrased it.

## CONQUEST OF BLINDNESS

SIR: The December article, "Man's Conquest of Blindness," was accurate and most informative. Readers may be interested in knowing that today many optometrists and ophthalmologists are taking tonometric readings [to detect any existence of glaucoma] with electronic tonometers and a new type compressed air tonometer, neither of which requires an anesthetic because they cause no pain, thus eliminating one of the psychological barriers to routine tonometer testing. Only a fraction of a second is required to use either instrument.

RICHARD D. FULLAGAR, O.D.  
Catasauqua, Pa.

SIR: Your December issue had barely reached its first subscribers when friends sent me several copies of it, calling my attention to "Man's Conquest of Blindness" by Edward Jablonski.

I was very pleased to learn of the credit which this article gave to Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc., for its efforts to eradicate blinding eye diseases through support of medical research. The dimensions of our task are best illustrated by the fact that this year more than 30,000 Americans are expected to lose their sight, and in 80% of the cases the loss of vision will occur from diseases whose causes are now unknown to science.

You and Mr. Jablonski are to be complimented for focussing public attention on this long-neglected field.

JULES C. STEIN, Chairman  
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

SIR: Your readers might be interested to know that your quest for background information to be included in the article "Man's Conquest of Blindness," which appeared in your December issue, prompted Dr. James Lebensohn, a noted ophthalmic historian, to prepare the first known chronology of ophthalmic prog-

ress. His scholarly outline was published just a few months ago in the American Journal of Ophthalmology and in a comprehensive national survey report entitled "Ophthalmic Research: U.S.A." which was initiated and sponsored by Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.

The American Legion Magazine, therefore, deserves much of the credit for stimulating the first professional outline of progress in this field and for producing the first major article for public consumption dealing with this important subject. Mr. Jablonski's journalistic contribution is deeply appreciated by those of us who are interested in furthering the vital research necessary to save human sight.

DAVID F. WEEKS, Executive Director  
Research to Prevent Blindness, Inc.  
New York, N.Y.

SIR: Your December article, "Man's Conquest of Blindness," by Edward Jablonski, is a remarkably accurate survey from ancient times right up to the present. It is apparent that much research and background material, historical and current, went into this work. It is always gratifying to a technical individual to see such accurate reporting coupled with good writing style. This institution has for 132 years fought the battle against blindness in the largest ophthalmic center of the Western world.

ARTHUR H. KEENEY, M.D., D.Sc.  
Ophthalmologist-in-Chief  
Wills Eye Hospital and  
Research Institute  
Philadelphia, Pa.

## LEGION INSURANCE

SIR: There's conflicting information in the December issue's "Veterans Newsletter" and in an ad on page 37. Newsletter says that in the 65-69 age group, holders of American Legion Life Insurance now have their benefit increased without cost from \$500 to \$575. But the ad says the increase will be from \$500 to \$545. Which will it be—\$545 or \$575?

LAWRENCE GRAY  
Mexico City, Mex.

The ad undersells the product. The increase will be to \$575 as reported editorially, not \$545 as reported in the ad. Mr. Gray's letter—first to isolate this error in the ad—arrived too late to prevent the same error in subsequent issues, where the ad also reports the increase to be \$30 less than it really is.

SIR: The American Legion Life Insurance ad in the January issue cites the annual cost of the full insurance to be \$24. Then it says that only \$22 need be sent to purchase a new policy. Is this an error?

J. C. McCLOUD  
Denver, Colo.

This is not an error. The annual cost is \$24. But the insurance for all insured members completes its year on December 31. An application filed in January

will be for the 11 months—February through December—or \$22. Cost for the initial year goes down \$2 per month on this basis. An initial application sent in February requires \$20 for the 10 months March-December, etc. Thereafter, annual renewal, covering a full year, will be \$24.

#### THE BEST WILDERNESS TOOL

SIR: In the December issue, you published a Rod and Gun Club article identifying the ax as the "Best Wilderness Tool." The Monmouth Council of the Boy Scouts of America is in full accord with the theories on knives and axes and has taken this stand over the years with our Scouts. Your article lends further support to our position.

JACK O. RHYNER,  
District Scout Executive  
Oakhurst, N.J.

#### CONDOMINIUM HOUSING

SIR: The article, "A New Form of Home Ownership in America," which appeared in the November issue, is most informative. It is well written, easy to read and is a wonderful explanation of condominium housing.

WILLIAM H. SYKES  
Manager, Chamber of Commerce  
Albert Lea, Minn.

#### TEACHING ABOUT COMMUNISM

SIR: I was pleased to see a discussion on TV featuring Daniel O'Connor, Chairman of the Americanism Commission of The American Legion, and Richard Batchelder, president of the National Education Association, on Channel 10, Portland, Oregon. Daniel O'Connor reported that the Legion and the NEA had joined in compiling a set of guidelines that teachers and parents could follow in teaching about communism in our schools.

Because the Legion has been a very influential force for the teaching of Americanism in the schools, educators and parents should welcome some assistance from the Legion in the form of such guidelines on teaching about communism. At least this effort on the part of Mr. O'Connor will help unify the various local posts on the type of approach they should take with the subject toward the schools in their areas. Many thanks to Daniel O'Connor and Richard Batchelder.

ALBERT BAUER, JR.  
Vancouver, Wash.

"Teaching About Communism—Guidelines for Junior and Senior High School Teachers" may be secured from the American Legion, Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206, Attention Dept. G., for fifty cents each. In quantities of 100 or more they are available at thirty cents each.

Where colleges and universities conduct courses for teaching on this subject, copies for each student in attendance will be furnished without cost upon request from the school.

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# OUR NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

All previous U.S. immigration law was wiped out last Oct. 3, but the meaning of the new law was hardly told straight at the time.

By **DEANE and DAVID HELLER**

**W**HEN THE United States greatly revised its basic immigration law last October, the press worked itself into such unholy confusion that it is possible that the general public still has no correct notion of the new law and may even believe that a bill that was rejected is the one that actually passed.

The new law was represented as a great liberal triumph, a scrapping of the old national-origins quota system, a general opening up of immigration. In fact, it was a moderate bill, based on common sense, drawing strong support from moderate liberals and conservatives alike. Loudest grumbling against it came from the extremes of both left and right. It preserved the bulk of the national-origins base of immigration to the United States, but keyed it to a system of preferences rather than quotas. The details of the preference system, the heart of the law, were sent out over the wire services, but seldom got into public print in intelligible form. The total immigration permitted under the law is something less than the immigration to this country in 1850.

The little-known heart of our new immigration law is a series of preferences under which 170,000 immigrants may enter from overseas. Close relatives of residents of the United States get 74% of the visas. Professionals, artists and scientists get 10%. Laborers get 10% if certified as noncompetitive with American labor by the Labor Department. Refugees get 6%. The preferences operate to maintain control of immigration in the best interests of the United States and its citizens in place of the previous quotas. Ingenious system to do away with the quota system drawbacks without destroying such controls was worked out by Rep. Michael Feighan of Ohio.

ILLUSTRATED BY CARL ROSE

WIDE WORLD



President Johnson as he signed the 1965 immigration act on Liberty Island.

## RELATIVES



## PROFESSIONALS



When the President signed the new act (Public Law 89-236) the Cleveland Plain Dealer praised it to the skies, called it the President's liberal bill, and accused Representative Michael Feighan (D-Ohio) of having long obstructed its passage.

In view of that, you may find it hard to believe that Rep. Feighan was the author of the law, or that it was enacted within four months of the day Rep. Feighan introduced it, while no other attempt to revise our basic immigration law had succeeded in 13 years. But such are the facts, and here's what happened.

In the early days of the last session of Congress, the lawmakers had two choices of action on immigration before them:

BROWN BROTHERS

1. To stick to the old law (the McCarran-Walter Act), with all its faults and virtues, and make no change at all. The McCarran-Walter Act had passed over President Truman's strenuous objections in 1952 and was itself a revision and perpetuation of the old "national-origins system" of 1920-24. McCarran-Walter and its predecessors had been under constant attack for many years. Aliens in Europe could enter the United States only under quotas proportional to the number of people of their own national stock who were in the United States at the time of an earlier U.S. census—hence the name "national-origins system." Most other nations outside of North and South America were held to 100 immigrants a year.

2. The other choice was to adopt a

bill put forth as the Administration bill by a group of the most liberal elements in Congress. It would vastly increase immigration and would take nearly all control of it out of the hands of Congress, placing it beyond the law in a nine-man Presidential commission.

These were two extreme choices, with no middle ground.

With the White House label supposedly on the second choice, it seemed to be rolling in high gear in the early days of the 89th Congress. But the two choices were so extreme that intense, unyielding opposition developed on both sides of the question. The same thing had happened many times before—resulting in no action.

Into this breach stepped Representative Feighan, chairman of the House subcommittee on Immigration and Nationality. Since 1957, Representative Feighan had been trying to revise the old immigration law without going to ridiculous extremes. Now he tried again. Last June 1, he introduced a substitute bill. It was the fruit of long toil to bring reason to bear among the contending parties.

Feighan rejected the notion that if the time had come to revise the McCarran-Walter Act there was no other choice except to put control of immigration beyond the law.

He took into account the savagely attacked weaknesses of the McCarran-Walter Act (which will become plainer later in this article).

His bill liberalized the worst features of the old law. At the same time it preserved its better aspects, and even threw up new controls (which the old law had overlooked) to check immigration that is not in the best interests of the United States.

Feighan's bill maintained control of immigration by law.

It laid down a series of specific controls of immigration based on the interests of the United States and of United States citizens.

It cut back by at least 100,000 a year the scope of enlarged immigration that the so-called Administration bill proposed.

It was Feighan's bill, with few alterations, that became law, and it was a masterpiece of disarming the camp of extremists who had been exploiting the inequities in the McCarran-Walter Act as an excuse to put immigration outside of legal control.

The imperfections of the old system are now abolished, while its virtues remain. Feighan's bill granted the liberal extremists every point of theirs that made good sense, none that didn't. The majority of Congress, including the moderate liberals, could only support it. The American Legion, long a defender of

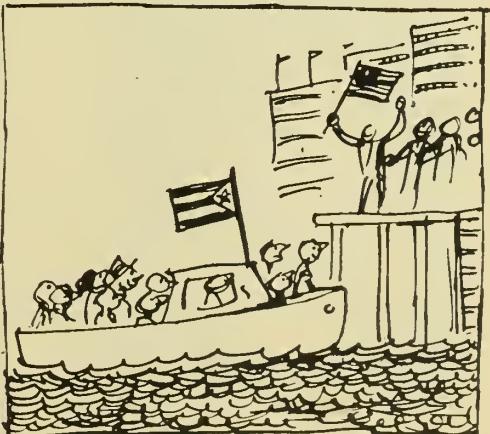


Immigrants at Ellis Island in 1904. Uncontrolled immigration then exceeded a million a year.

#### SKILLS NEEDED HERE



#### REFUGEES



CONTINUED

# OUR NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

the McCarran-Walter Act in the face of radical alternatives, supported it too.

Sen. Edward Kennedy steered the new draft through the Senate with high praise, though it was a far cry from the original bill that he'd supported. As floor manager of the Feighan bill, Kennedy declared: ". . . the bill establishes a new system of selection [of immigrants] designed to be fair, rational, humane and in the national interest." The only grumbling on the left that was heard was muttered privately by the extremists who no longer had the old law to serve as a whipping boy for their radical notions. On the right a few conservatives feared it would be an opening wedge for something bad later on, while others worked hard for its passage.

President Johnson recognized and readily espoused the good sense of Feighan's substitute. On October 3, the President signed it into law in a glittering ceremony on Liberty Island, site of the Statue of Liberty. Among the celebrities gathered there were the Vice President, the leaders of both Houses of Congress, and the Ambassador to the United Nations. Governors, Senators and Representatives watched as the President used scores of pens (given away as souvenirs to Congressional leaders and others who had played a role in the bill's enactment) to affix his signature. Each pen was used to trace hardly more than a dot of Lyndon B. Johnson's signature, and each dot buried deeper the original proposal to remove immigration from legal control.

As he signed it, the President said, "This bill is not a revolutionary bill. It will not reshape the structure of our daily lives, or really add importantly to either our wealth or power. Yet it still is one of the most important acts of this Congress and this Administration."

Probably the President underplayed its importance. It *will* reshape hundreds of thousands of lives, and it well may add significantly to the wealth and power of the United States. For instance, it gives a strong priority to the admittance into the United States of aliens who are professionals or skilled in the arts and sciences. Such immigrants in the past have markedly affected the United States to its benefit—Werner von Braun in rocketry, Albert Einstein and untold other immigrants whose names are legend in American science, industry and art. In the recent past, such talented people faced huge obstacles to emigration here if they happened to be born in a country with a very small quota under the old law. The new law sets

aside a special lot of visas for such able men, giving them equal chance of admission without regard to nationality.

But while the President was correct in noting that the law he signed wasn't "revolutionary," the press decided that

under which overseas immigrants will be admitted when the law goes into full effect in 1968. When the press played down the preferences it virtually kept the true sense of the bill from public knowledge.

N.Y. PUBLIC LIBRARY



Our first immigration control bill was passed in 1882 to exclude Chinese, in response to pressure in California. San Francisco then greeted new Chinese as above.

it was revolutionary. News stories went into an orgy of sentimental prose on the contribution of immigrants to American civilization, correctly reported some of the details of the new law, then gave an over-all impression that the aims of the extreme liberals had carried the day.

Feighan's name was hardly noted, except to make him an enemy instead of the author of the law. Sponsors of the original bill were widely quoted, as if in victory. There was a general failure to report the death of the proposal to hand immigration control to an appointed commission, or the fact that total immigration to be allowed was well below the original proposal. The new law, said Time for October 1, ". . . strikes down the old 'national-origins' quota system. . . ."

The quota system was "struck down," the national-origins system wasn't.

Representative Feighan, working with Congressional and Administration leaders and fellow members of the House Judiciary Committee, devised a naturally-operating national-origins system, especially geared to meet the needs of U.S. citizens who couldn't bring their own families here under the old quotas. The device was contained in the system of seven preferences (instead of quotas)

Four of the preferences favor the admission of immediate family members of people who are already here, while the other three preferences are either highly selective or, indeed, restrictive.

Nobody is quite so apt to be of the same national origin of our present citizens as are members of their immediate families, and the great bulk of immigration henceforth will not merely hail from the same parent countries as our present citizens, but will be their close relatives.

Of 170,000 visas (with no more than 20,000 from any one country) to be annually allowed aliens to enter the United States from across the two oceans when the law is fully operative, immediate family members of U.S. residents will have first claim on 74% of them—or 125,800.

Among nonrelatives of U.S. residents, professionals, artists and scientists will have first claim on 10% of the visas, or 17,000.

Skilled and unskilled laborers will have a claim on another 10%, but their "claim" will be contingent on the need for them here. The Feighan bill adds a control governing "nonrelative" laborers that was lacking in the McCarran-Walter Act. Each of them, individually,

must obtain certification from the U.S. Labor Department that people in his job classification are needed in America.

The proportion of family members of U.S. citizens who may be admitted is even higher than is indicated here, since immigrants may enter in excess of the 170,000 limit if they are specifically the parents, spouses and unmarried children (under 21) of U.S. citizens. Except for

vide for refugees, but we have historically enacted special legislation for them and now embrace them in our basic law.

Plainly the new law maintains a strong national-origins base, with its major preferences for family-members of U.S. residents. It is both fairer and stricter in its operation of the national-origins principle than the previous law. The quota system didn't distinguish between

Greek mother could enter easily, but the English housemaid (or a Greek one), lacking an immediate family member here, would have to apply under the 10% preference for labor and be cleared by the Secretary of Labor as being non-competitive with American workers.

The new law puts a limit on immigration to the United States from other American nations of 120,000 a year. Previously there was no legal limit on immigration from our American neighbors. It also establishes a commission to study immigration from the Americas and recommend such further controls as it sees fit.

The press may well have been confused by the fact that the Administration bill was similar in many isolated details to the final law. But changes in emphasis made it a different law—particularly by (a) upgrading family members of present residents over immigrants with no actual claim on entry, and (b) keeping immigration under legal control and out of the hands of an unelected body. Immigration is loaded with potential for political favoritism, hence is exceedingly dangerous to put in the hands of a politically appointed commission. But the role of President Johnson should not be downgraded. He set the climate for definite action in 1965 in both his State of the Union Address and in a special message to Congress a little later. When that action was translated into the Feighan bill in June instead of the one he initially supported in January, he backed it to the hilt. Congressmen, too, gave up an old source of rendering favors when they voted to let in family members of Americans under the basic law. They used to get many of them in under logrolling special acts, garnering gratitude and votes in repayment.

The October press stories further represented the new act to be equally liberal in the admission of Asiatics and Southern Europeans, both of whom do get a far better break than previously. They will get an equal share, with all other overseas nations, at sending us the 10% of the annual limit represented by professionals, scientists and artists, and the 10% of laborers who must be certified by the Labor Department. But Asiatics, having far fewer immediate family members now in the United States than Southern Europeans, will automatically arrive in far fewer numbers than Italians, Greeks and other Southern European stock. Yet there is no sting in the law to offend Asian nations. Asians will qualify on the same basis as others, though far fewer of them will be able to do so.

Historically, one of the embarrassments of the old quota system was that it offended foreign nations which were

(Continued on page 39)

JOHN PITKIN



In 1952 the McCarran-Walter Act allowed citizenship to foreign-born Japanese for the first time in 164 years. Here, Judge David Horovitz swears in a class, many of them here for 50 years, trained for naturalization by Legion Post 95, Seabrook, N.J.

the parents this is not much different from the older law, but it is cited as an example of the extent to which the basic national-origins idea remains under the 1965 law.

The remaining 6% of visas within the 170,000 limitation will go by preference to refugees, chiefly from communist or Middle Eastern lands who have already fled their own land to another and dare not return. There is little change here. The McCarran-Walter Act didn't pro-

relatives of U.S. residents and strangers from their former lands—which worked a hardship here as well as overseas. The new law does.

A naturalized American from Greece, under the old law, might have imported an English housemaid in a matter of weeks simply as a "quota" English national, yet wait years to bring his own mother here from Greece. England had a large, unused quota while Greece's was negligible. Under the new law, the

WIDE WORLD



Rep. Michael Feighan, Ohio, found the middle ground to reform immigration law after 41 years of partisan dissension.



Liberals and conservatives got behind Rep. Feighan's adroit bill. Sen. Edward Kennedy, above, managed it in the Senate.

# "THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE" PART Two

This series of articles on the Battle of the Bulge has no one author. It is based on (a) A manuscript by Col. Barney Oldfield; (b) Hugh Cole's official Army history; (c) the 5-year research of Anthony Lazzarino for a film still in preparation for Columbia release; (d) Interviews by the editors, by writer Pete Martin and others with Gen. Bruce Clarke, tank commander at St. Vith, and with German Gen. von Manteuffel, *Fifth Panzer Army* commander in the Bulge, and (e) numerous unit and battle histories. Condensation to magazine-size is attributable to the staff of this magazine.

# Disaster and Reaction *in the Ardennes*

**C**ONFUSION WOULD be your reward if you tried to read of the Battle of the Bulge in the order that it happened. The struggle was so huge, disorganized, individualized and simultaneous that it took the U.S. Army 20½ years to publish its official history of the battle (Hugh N. Cole, "U.S. Army in World War II, European Theater of Operations, The Ardennes: Battle of the Bulge," 1965—720 pages). Movies have tended to oversimplify the battle as a way around its complexities. A current Warner Brothers film, shot hurriedly in Spain, depicts the character represented by Henry Fonda as the lone, virtuous American hero amidst a bunch of blundering officers, in a portrayal which Richard Coe, of the Washington Post, characterized as "wholly ignoring historical records of the battle." By contrast, Columbia began researching the battle for a major movie five years ago, and won't start filming until later this year, so involved did it find the actual battle record.

The Battle of the Bulge stretched over a month on the calendar. During it, both sides suffered victory and defeat. The Germans attacked simultaneously on a front 65 miles long. The fight swept 60 miles deep into the American lines, then was reswept back into Germany. In the initial stages 5½ American divisions, comprising part of the American First Army, were hit by three German armies, two of them armored, comprising 18 German divisions. The blow fell at about 5:30 a.m. of the cold, foggy morning of Dec. 16, 1944, in the pastoral, snow-covered, field-valley-gulch-and-forest terrain of the Belgium-Luxembourg Ardennes and the German Eifel hills. Hitler expected some forces to reach the Meuse (see map) by sunset, and to be over the Meuse and on toward Antwerp (see maps) in force by the 18th. Some moved fast, some at a crawl, some didn't gain a mile and none got to the

*The Battle of the Bulge of Dec. 1944 ranks with the German capture of France (1940), the air battle of Britain (1940-41) and the Normandy landings (1944) as the biggest of the many big struggles in Western Europe in WW2. The first of this series of articles on the Bulge appeared last month—"Hitler Plans the Impossible." Here the battle gets under way.*

Meuse, let alone all the way to Antwerp.

Before it was over, 27 American divisions were in the fray, while more than 70 German and American regiments were involved in a few hours, along with uncounted supporting units (artillery, attack and defensive armor, reconnaissance, supply, ordnance, etc.).

Hills, bridges, roads, crossroads, rail junctions, towns, rivers, valleys, farms, factories, mills and even a sanatorium and some old castles were contested by matched and unmatched forces over an area of hundreds of square miles. The weather ranged through bitter cold, blizzard, thaw, rain, fog and sunshine. On the ground, mud and muck alternated with ice and deep snow. The combat was waged between regular infantry, artillery, tanks and planes, and it swept back among supply dumps, support trains, command posts and engineering groups. It raged at hundreds of different points at once. Many, especially among the defenders, were cut off from contact and communication with their units and higher commands, to wage a blind struggle on their own initiative without knowledge of what was happening over-all.

Near Trois Ponts (see map), a handful of officers and men of Co. C of the 51st Engineers, who'd been operating rear area sawmills, denied two key bridges to the westward advance of the tanks of the 6th Panzer Army for days, their presence unknown to higher Allied

command. When advance patrols of the 82nd Airborne Division finally penetrated to them from the west, the original 140 Engineers hardly numbered 30 men, and their CO smilingly told the paratroopers: "I bet you guys are glad we're here."

This little group was largely responsible for the detour north that you can see on our map taken by *Kampfgruppe (Taskforce) Peiper*, until then the most successful armored spearhead of the entire German breakthrough. *Taskforce Peiper*, under rabid Nazi tank officer Joseph Peiper, had been responsible for the murder of American prisoners and Belgian civilians along its westward route south of Malmédy. Its bridge hunt to the north took it into a deep gorge of the Amblève River, where its tanks and vehicles ran out of gasoline. On its rear another small American group of the 117th Regiment struck and retook Stavelot (see map). Furiously attacked by other inferior American forces of the 119th Regiment in its gorge, and with new German gas supplies unable to come to it through Stavelot, *Taskforce Peiper* finally saw its 800 survivors walk out through the forests at night leaving all their equipment including Panther and Tiger tanks. Thus did a handful of Engineers start the last chapter of the life of *Kampfgruppe Peiper* as an armored regimental combat taskforce. Ironically, had

(Turn to page 12)



Undeveloped German film captured during battle helped the Allied high command piece together the extent of the early disaster amidst

the confusion. This enemy photo shows column of U.S. vehicles burning as the panzers rolled west past them toward the Meuse River.



Dead German photographer had this undeveloped film of part of Taskforce Peiper moving west on road south of Malmédy. A lone company of engineers finally steered the armored column into a trap.



The wreckage and the dead inside Bastogne during the ten-day siege in which the 101st Airborne Division successfully held the important road junction as the enemy columns poured by on both sides.

## CONTINUED "THE BATTLE OF THE BULGE" PART TWO

it turned north in force earlier when it had Stavelot, more than 2 million gallons of U.S. First Army gasoline was to be had for the taking in dumps northwest of Malmédy. But when only a small counterattacking force struck north at Stavelot to chase away a company of the 526th Armored Battalion, Maj. Paul Stolis turned it back by giving it 124,000 gallons of the gas in a deep road cut—with a match touched to it.

Two-thirds of an American division (106th) collapsed in chaos out on the Eifel in front of St. Vith (see map) when they were cut off on all sides during the first three days. The Americans killed, missing and captured in two of 106th's three regiments (422nd and 423rd) in these three days came to about seven times such U.S. losses in Vietnam to date. Even this, our worst single disaster in the Bulge and one that makes a tea party of Custer's Last Stand, put a crimp in Hitler's precious timetable. Long after most of the survivors were marched off to German prison camps, individuals and small groups either fought their way back to St. Vith or stayed on in the Eifel to fight to the end.

A third of the U.S. 28th Division manning the center of the Bulge front nearly bled itself to death in a series of gallant delaying stands. This was the thinly-stretched-out 110th Regiment fighting a whole corps of the *5th Panzer Army* on the road before Bastogne. Their delay of the Nazi tanks on the road to and across a vital bridge at Clerf (see map) helped give the little extra time needed for the 101st Airborne Division to truck into Bastogne from the northwest for its historic defense there. When the 110th infantrymen were overrun by superior power in the area of Clerf, musicians, telephone linemen and paymasters of their division came out of Bastogne to hold a little longer. Outmatched small taskforces of the 9th and 10th Armored Divisions added to the delay before Bastogne, before they too were overrun.

The 110th's sister regiment to the north, the 112th, cut off from communication and contact with 28th Division and Eighth Corps command at Bastogne by the crushing of the 110th, turned and attached itself to the defenders of St. Vith to its north.



The whole Allied front north of Switzerland on Dec. 16 helps reader locate Bulge (shaded) and three German armies that smashed into it.



Map of German plan, showing intent to drive to Antwerp, take northern Allied armies on rear.

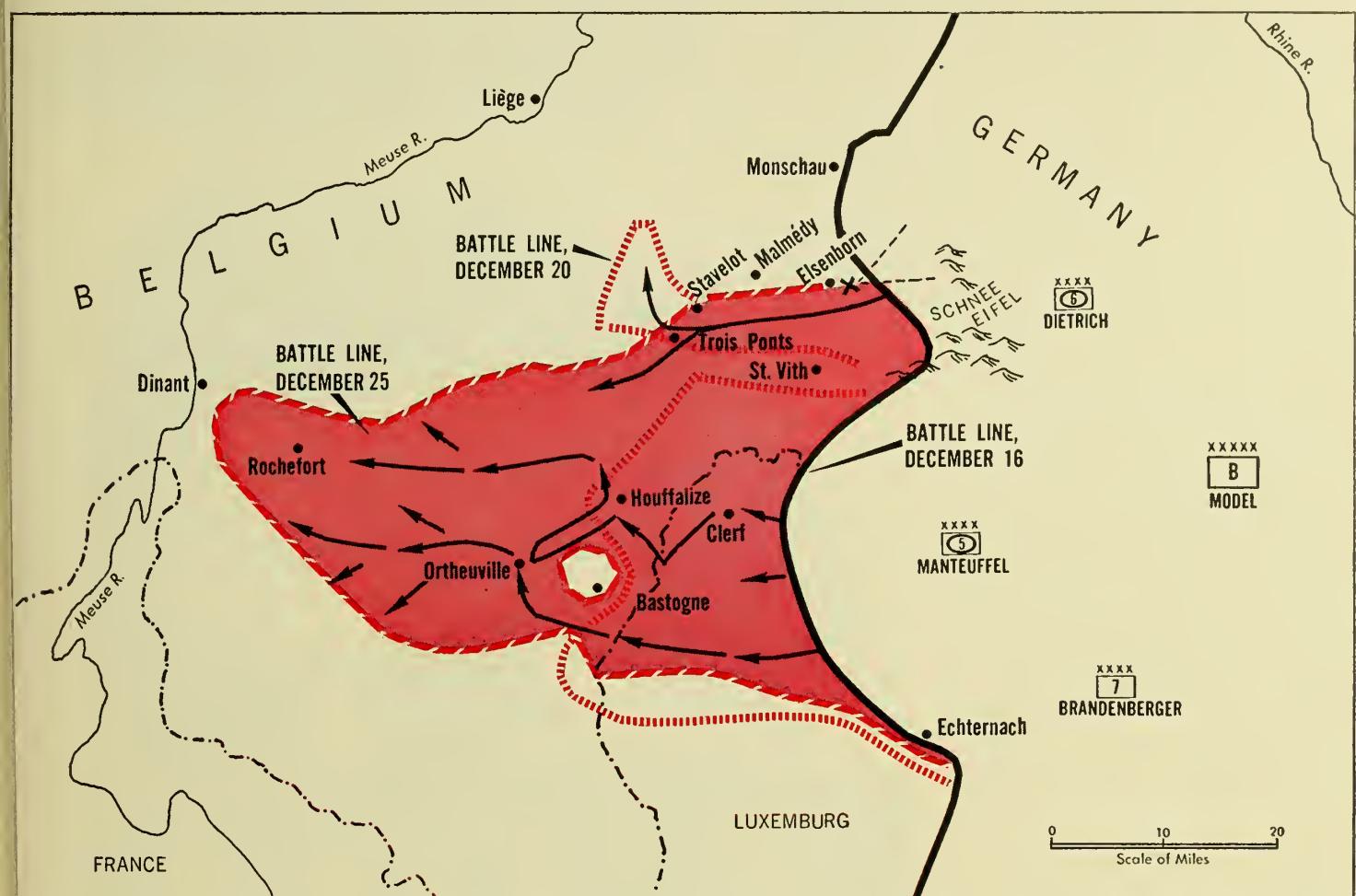
Our map well shows how the *5th Panzer Army* was delayed at St. Vith by a makeshift defense of units that had never fought together until they joined in the midst of the battle.

The men of 101st Airborne Division proudly and justly called themselves "The battered bastards of Bastogne." But among all American military organizations spawned of mixed parentage in the confusion and disaster of a losing battle, the defenders of St. Vith can well share the honors of illegitimacy with the "bastards of Bastogne." From Holland, 70 miles to the north, racing through traffic jams, came the 7th Armored Division under Gen. Robert Hasbrouck. Its Reserve Combat Command (CCR) and Combat Command A (CCA) lay back behind St. Vith to cover the rear and north flank. Down from Monschau (see map) on the first day came orders to send CCB of the 9th Armored Division, under Gen. William Hoge, to St. Vith. Into the town went Hoge and 7th Armored's CCB, under Gen. Bruce Clarke. With two-thirds of the 106th Division (whose territory this



Truckloads of First Army artillery move to contain Bulge in time given them by initial defense. At Elsenborn, artillery helped wreck 6th Panzer Army's aim.

# Disaster and Reaction in the Ardennes



Map of Bulge, close up. Belgian place-names in text are oriented to those chosen for this map to help reader follow the complex

events. Northernmost mission of **6th Panzer Army**, wrecked at Elsenborn, lay from Monschau to just south of Liège.

was) destroyed in a twinkling, the 106th Commander, Gen. Alan Jones, verging on a state of collapse, turned the command at St. Vith and his remaining regiment (424th) over to Clarke late on Dec. 17.

If you can sort this all out, you find then that Clarke, in effect a regimental commander in an armored division, held off the north wing of Gen. Hasso-Eccard von Manteuffel's *5th Panzer* (armored) Army for the better part of a week at St. Vith with a bastard outfit amounting to something like a division, but defying all military description.

When he took them over in the heat of battle, and close to being surrounded, no two of the four major elements had served in the same division before. Clarke's CCB was from 7th Armored. Hoge's CCB was from 9th Armored. The 424th Regiment was the chief remainder of the 106th Division. The 112th Regiment joined the fray from the south, as we have seen, coming from 28th Division after it had lost contact with it.

As in the case of the little gang of Engineers at Trois Ponts, the Allied High

Command did not know for several days that this improvised collection was successfully holding off *5th Panzer Army* at the vital road and rail hub of St. Vith (though bleeding itself away and exhausting its supplies and ammo in the process); or that the rest of 7th Armored was holding off that deep invasion of the *1st SS Panzer Division* to the north (see map) from Clarke's flanks. News-men said that the 7th Armored Division had "disappeared in a hole in the lines," when it left Holland to speed south. Small wonder. Peiper's taskforce had rolled west right over its road south, and on occasions their elements had missed one another by minutes on the 17th. On Dec. 23, when the weird command of Hasbrouck, Jones, Clarke and Hoge had nothing but suicide left as a way to hold St. Vith any longer, higher command ordered them back and they made their way out in a masterful withdrawal to fight again in the northwestern reaches of the Bulge. When they left, a monumental pileup of German matériel and troops on the Eifel roads that had expected to come into St. Vith on the 16th

or 17th produced an equally monumental German traffic jam in that town as a Christmas present from Clarke, Hoge, Hasbrouck, Jones *et al.* When the weather cleared, Allied airpower reduced St. Vith, now in German hands, to junk. After the war Von Manteuffel frankly admitted that he neither bypassed St. Vith right off, nor risked an all out frontal attack at the start, because Clarke and Hoge had pulled such sleight-of-hand with their few tanks and other armored vehicles that he was sure he was faced by an entire armored corps (several armored divisions).

All the men who were on the American front when the blow struck were so inferior in numbers and firepower that there was no thought of their winning the battle. Their job, conceived by themselves when orders failed to arrive, was to buy time, with their lives if necessary, to keep Hitler's three rampaging armies in the confines of the Ardennes, short of the open country beyond the Meuse, until enough Allied power to win could be rushed to the scene.

(Continued on page 44)

By T. R. FEHRENBACH

**A**BRAHAM LINCOLN, as a war President, established the most unique and touching relationship between the President and the fighting men in our history—though it added enormously to the burden of the Civil War that fell upon the President.

Lincoln interceded often, though gently, in military affairs—now out of compassion, now to get the war won. He visited the generals in the field and talked to the troops when he did. Early in the war he invited the enlisted men to write to him personally about their grievances. Later he got so many letters they had to be screened. Talking with the troops he chaffed some for their weaknesses in their own language—and he swapped their own kind of jokes with the soldiers. He staunchly defended his best generals against their critics, and patiently bore with his worst generals as long as he could. He composed personal letters of condolence to bereaved families, he heard the pleas of mothers, wives and sweethearts who wanted their sons out of service or pardoned of court-martial sentences. The problems of a whole army are too much for any one man, and as Lincoln tried to bear them the conflict between the cruelty and the necessity of war pressed ever more heavily on his shoulders. By the time the war was in its fourth year he had little patience with people who could discuss the issues without any feeling for the bloodletting. In 1864, as Harriet Beecher Stowe railed to him against the Southern "slavers," Lincoln looked soberly into her eyes and said, "This war is killing me."

The first big bloodletting had been at Manassas, or First Bull Run, near Washington in 1861. It had been a rout of the Union soldiers. Thousands of green 90-day Northern volunteers disintegrated into a mob. Tired, thirsty, confused by the noise and smoke of battle, the Union regiments had fired into each other, then finally fled in panic. The battle shocked public opinion in the North into realizing the Civil War would be long and bitter. It was also a terrible blow to the morale of troops who had volunteered almost gaily to fight the Confederates. After Bull Run thousands went home in disgust. Others turned surly and mutinous.

Two days after the battle, on Tuesday, July 23, 1861, President Lincoln rode in an open hack along the Potomac to see with his own eyes the state of the troops who were defending the Capital.

Although Federal soldiers were scattered through the Washington area in much disorder that afternoon, the President came upon one unit displaying a surprising amount of discipline and cleanliness. It was the New York 69th. Lincoln complimented the colonel, a sour, blunt man named Sherman, who was not at all afraid to speak up to the President. He stated the blame for the failure at Bull Run lay in the lack of discipline among the volunteer troops.

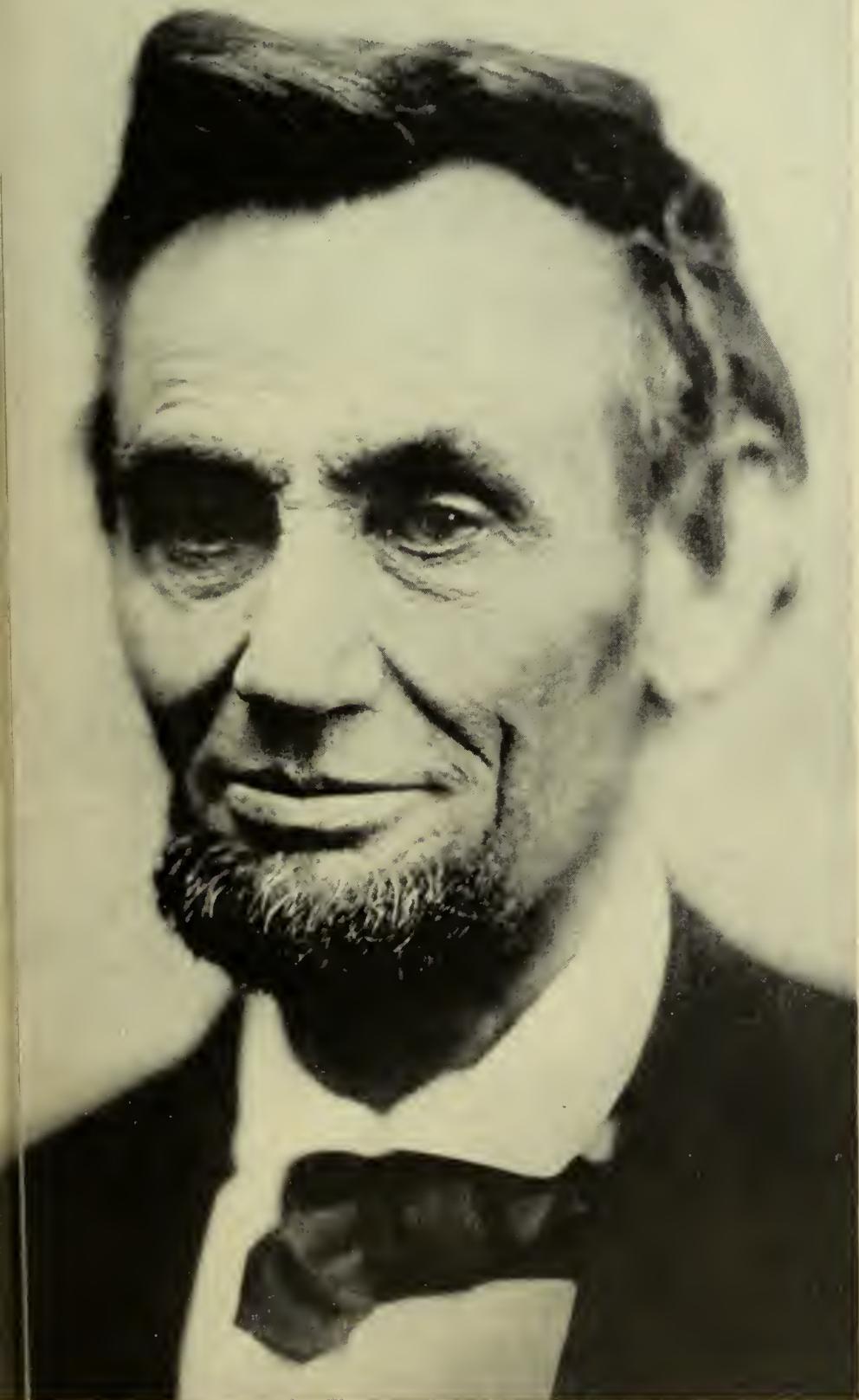
# Abraham and *His Soldiers*

Lincoln's relations with his armies will always remain the heart of the lore that sets him apart from all other Presidents.



An 1889 magazine portrayal of Lincoln reviewing troops with an individual handshake and a warm "God bless you!"—to which he often added personal inquiries.

# Lincoln



The last photo of Lincoln, taken on April 9, 1865, by Alexander Gardner.

and he requested the President to discourage any cheering, noise, or "confusion" when he spoke to the regiment; the Army had had too much of "hurrahing and humbug" prior to the battle. Sherman said the Army now needed "cool, thoughtful, hard-fighting soldiers." William Tecumseh Sherman never looked on war as anything but what he later called it: hell. He did not believe the Confederacy could be beaten by grand speeches and parades, and said so. Thoughtfully taking in the appearance of the New York 69th—the bugles were sounding *Assembly* and the ranks fell in in beautiful order—Mr. Lincoln accepted this unsolicited advice with complete good nature.

Then the regiment assembled around, and Lincoln stood up in his open carriage and spoke to them. He was a tall, gaunt and very unmilitary figure, and no one recorded his speech. But Colonel Sherman himself remembered it as short and filled with great feeling. Lincoln talked of the disaster two days before, reminded the men of the high duties still facing them, and promised them better days to come. Enormously thrilled that the President was among them, some of the New Yorkers raised a shout. Lincoln stopped them.

"Don't cheer, boys. I confess I rather like it myself, but Colonel Sherman says it is not military; and I guess we had better defer to his opinion."

Then Lincoln told the troops simply that as President he was Commander in Chief, and he intended to see that the men got everything the law allowed. If any man was wronged, he called on him to appeal to the President.

As soon as Lincoln had said this, an officer pushed his way forward. Sherman knew what was coming: That very morning he had caught this officer trying to depart for New York without permission, and he had cancelled the "leave" by offering to shoot the man if he persisted in going. Pale and angry, this officer now said: "Mr. President, I have a cause of grievance—this morning I went to speak to Colonel Sherman, and he threatened to shoot me."

Lincoln looked at him, then glanced at the dour Sherman, who said nothing. "Threatened to shoot you?" Lincoln asked.

"Yes, sir, he threatened to shoot me."

Lincoln leaned over awkwardly and said in a loud, exaggerated stage whisper: "Well, if I were you, and he threatened to shoot, I would not trust him, for I believe he would do it!"

The troops exploded in laughter, while the officer fled.

Later, Sherman explained the case, but Lincoln merely said shrewdly, "I didn't know anything about it, but I

(Continued on next page)

# Abraham Lincoln and His Soldiers

thought you knew your business best."

Sherman thanked him and said what the President had done would go far to maintain discipline, and it did. Sherman was the kind of hard-bitten commander the North desperately needed, and Lincoln recognized this ability when he saw it.

At almost this same time, an obscure, failed professional soldier named Grant, armed with a stick and a militia commission in the Illinois volunteers, stopped all disorder by permitting no nonsense from his men and began to build a fighting brigade. Later, when Grant began winning with bloody victories in the West, enormous pressures were brought on Lincoln to dismiss him. Grant's casualties were too high, and he was too willful, it was said. Lincoln saw military jealousies behind the attacks on Grant and stated, simply: "I can't spare this man. *He fights.*" When the clamor against Grant was taken to the public by the press, and Grant was attacked for drinking whiskey, a famous remark was attributed to Lincoln to this effect: "Pray tell me what brand he drinks so I can recommend it to my other generals."

For two years the great problem for the North was not only finding the right generals, it was forging the hundreds of thousands of high-minded young men who volunteered to save the Union into effective, hard-fighting regiments and brigades. On both sides this war had to be fought with citizen soldiers. It was the making of these basically unmilitary citizens into two of the finest armies the world had ever seen that above all else impressed the corps of foreign observers who came to these shores.

The things Lincoln said and did along the Potomac two days after Bull Run showed clearly the attitudes and practices he would follow throughout the terrible years to come. He felt a great affection for the American volunteer soldier, the man who understood the great national purpose Lincoln stated, and who came at his country's call. After Fort Sumter the Union could no longer be preserved by maneuvers or debate, but only by dedicated men. And it was the common soldier, hating the Army and conscious of his citizen rights, who would do the suffering and the dying, and reaffirm a great nation which tragically could be remade now in no other way.

Lincoln normally treated his ranking officers with respect, sometimes with something akin to deference, even when disappointed with the results they achieved. But his first visits to the Army camps around Washington in 1861 made the ordinary soldiers aware that the President was really interested in the man with the rifle on his shoulder. Lincoln sat at campfires, joshed soldiers about their physical appearance or age—or lack of it—and shook thousands of hands. He inquired after each soldier's welfare, or simply said, "God bless you." He invariably remembered the names of even privates he had been introduced to before.

The words of one letter written home express the feelings of many thousands: "He cares for us; he makes us fight, but he cares."

Lincoln did care; he made the fact abundantly clear, and the word spread. The President was possibly the one man in Government who never looked on the Army as either a tool or a vast machine during the four years of war, and he was remarkably successful in making the troops know it.

Even his rather caustic brush-offs, such as his reply to Sherman's officer's ridiculous complaint, helped win the soldiers' hearts. They knew a genuine request would get a genuine response, and were amused when trivial gripes received the merit they deserved.

A real problem, however, immediately got Lincoln's sympathy, no matter how he was approached. A certain Mr. Swan of New Mexico told a story which shows this as nothing else could.

Walking between the White House and the War Department building, the President bumped into a crippled veteran who was walking up and down, swearing out loud. Lincoln stopped the man and asked him what was the matter.

"Matter enough," the soldier belled, and proceeded to tell Lincoln his story. He was a private who had been a prisoner of war, had been returned, and held a hospital certificate for discharge. But somehow he had been caught up in Army bureaucracy and couldn't get his back pay. He finished by cursing the President, the Government, the War Department and on down the list.

Lincoln asked him mildly if he had his papers with him, while Swan and a companion watched from behind a



Lincoln posed as a country lawyer as he wrote an order to help a soldier who did not recognize him. Witnesses recorded it.

nearby bush. Reading the certificates, Lincoln remarked that "he used to practice law in a small way and possibly could help." After sitting down at the foot of a tree and reading the papers carefully, Lincoln scribbled a few words on them and handed them back, telling the soldier to take them to the War Department right away.

As soon as the President had gone, Swan and his companion came out and asked the soldier with whom he had been talking. Still angry, the veteran snapped, "Some ugly old fellow who pretends to be a lawyer!" Swan's companion asked to see what the "ugly old fellow" had written, and the soldier handed the papers over.

The spidery handwriting read: "*Mr. Potts [Chief Clerk of the War Department], attend to this man's case at once and see that he gets his pay. A.L.*"

The soldier received both his honorable discharge and back pay before the close of business that day. But he was torn between being pleased and mortified to think that he had cursed his benefactor to his face.

Lincoln from the start never ceased to talk of the war as a "people's war," and his informal relations with his soldiers again and again revealed how seriously he took their feelings and opinions. When Sgt. James Stradling of Pennsylvania found himself stranded in Washington in March 1863, unable to secure transportation to the front at the expiration of his furlough, he went to the White House in desperation. Stradling, who had enlisted at 19, was afraid of being picked up as a deserter.

Executive Mansion

Oct 11. 1861

Whom it may concern

The bearer of this, Hugh Roden, says he is a drummer in the 7<sup>th</sup> Regt N. J. volunteers, and wishes to be transferred to the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regt N. J. volunteers, to be with his brother who is in the latter Regt. If it were not injurious affect the service, I shall be glad for him to be obliged—

A. Lincoln

Lincoln's order to let Hugh Roden join his brother.

The Army detachment guarding the President laughed at young Stradling, and called him "Greenie" and "Country-come-to-town"—then as now Capital duty affected some soldiers—but he did get to see Lincoln. He later told what happened in a letter written to a friend.

Stradling was ushered into the President's room and announced, just as Gen. Joseph Hooker, the Union commander, was departing. Lincoln asked the sergeant to take a seat, and said to Hooker: "General, we shall expect some good news from you very soon." Stradling stood and saluted the General as he went out.

Too nervous to sit, Sgt. Stradling asked Lincoln's permission to stand, so the President also remained standing. Lincoln asked, "What can I do for you, my young friend?"

Coughing and stammering, Stradling explained his trouble. Lincoln got John Hay, his secretary, to extend the sergeant's furlough, and also to write on it a request for transportation from steamboat captains sailing for Virginia. Stradling was leaving when Lincoln suddenly turned to Sen. Ben Wade of Ohio, who was in the room:

"Senator, we have had the head of the Army here a few minutes ago, and learned from him all he cared to tell.

Now we have here the tail of the Army, so let us get from him how the rank and file feel about matters. I mean no reflection on you, Sergeant, when I say the tail of the Army."

Stradling said he understood what the President was driving at. Lincoln told him that desertions were very heavy in the Army, and he wanted to know why; "there must be some good reason for it." Either the Army was opposed to him, to the generals, or the Emancipation Proclamation, which had recently been signed. He was anxious to hear Stradling's view of it. "None of the generals desert or resign, and we could

(Continued on page 50)



The President spent many hours in Army hospitals chatting with wounded.



The President visiting Gen. McClellan in the field. He said the front was the one place where office seekers didn't follow him.



## WE HATE TO SPELL IT OUT

Well, this picture shows part of the story. It's what was left of Dong-Xoai in South Vietnam after armed Viet Cong came in and blasted the place and slew civilians. It wasn't war. No armed soldiers were there. It was more of the deliberate massacre of civilians. Now come the Americans. They can't bring the dead back to life, but our fighting men, and our State Department A.I.D. people try to give the living their village back with their Civic Action programs. That's what the Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund is all about. To help foot the bill. It's going to take — believe us — more than we are likely to raise. We hate to spell it out so gruesomely.

True, a lot of people got the message without our getting too gory. Thousands are in the act now. How about millions? American Legion

Post 28, on Okinawa, sent \$1 for each member—\$3,045 for 3,045 members. The Okinawa Legionnaires know the score better than most. A lot of their members have seen a lot more than the photo shows.

All the children in Robinson Creek Elementary School, Robinson Creek, Ky., put up dimes, nickels and pennies, enabling the teacher, Mrs. Ruth C. Kinney, to send a check for \$19. Other contributions are pouring in daily.

Incidentally, 100% of your gift (we are asking \$1 or more) will go for the purpose. Nothing out for fundraising. Make gifts payable to

**AMERICAN LEGION VIETNAM RELIEF FUND  
P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206**

The American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund was authorized by the National Executive Committee of The American Legion on Oct. 6, 1965 in Res. #15 and established by National Commander L. Eldon James, Hampton, Va., attorney, after on-the-spot consultations with our leaders in South Vietnam.

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No, this is not a misprint. If you qualify, you get an iron-clad guarantee which pays you at the rate of \$1,000.00 CASH a month beginning the first day you are in a hospital (other than a sanitarium, rest home or government hospital) from any accident. Even if you're confined only one day, you still get \$33.33.

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*Paul J. Sheridan*

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POLICYHOLDERS IN ALL FIFTY STATES — BENEFITS PAID IN ALL FIFTY STATES



# SHOULD THE ARMY RESERVE

## YES

**Rep. Lucien N. Nedzi (D-Mich.)**  
14th District

**T**HE SECRETARY of Defense; his Deputy; the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff; and the Secretary, Chief of Staff, and the Chief of the Office of Reserve Components of the Army all testified before Subcommittee No. 2 of the House Armed

Services Committee that the realignment is in the interest of national security and will result in an increase in usable combat power, will improve the readiness of Reserve Component units, and will bring personnel strengths, unit structure, and the equipment buy in balance with the requirements of contingency plans.

It is clear that the present structure contains a substantial number of units for which no military requirement exists and for which equipment is not being procured. There can be no disagreement that these units should be eliminated.

On the other hand, the units in the proposed structure would all be adequately manned and fully supported with all of the other resources which are required. The practical effect in terms of usable combat power—and this is the vital question, not total numbers in the reserve but usable combat power—would be to add to the existing Army reserve structure five fully supported independent brigades and two additional combat division forces or an increase from 450,000 to 550,000. The readiness of all of the units in the reserve structure would be improved.

It is charged that extreme turbulence would result from the proposed reorganization and that combat readiness of existing units would be lost. However,



approximately 85% of the company and detachment size units of the realigned force would continue in the proposed structure with little, if any, change; only 15% would undergo significant change. The above witnesses testified that any loss of readiness would be short term in duration and can be accepted. Further, the proposed reorganization has been so scheduled that at all times there will be available at least five high priority divisions and six brigades in the structure at current readiness levels or better.

Those members of the Reserve who do not desire to join the ARNG will be able to continue in the Reserve and earn retirement points. It may be asked whether it is wise in view of the current international situation to undertake a reorganization of the Army's Reserve Components at this time. In fact, the international situation demands execution of the proposal as a matter of highest priority.

It is essential that the equipment and the personnel which are now in the hands of those units for which no military requirement exists be made available to augment the readiness of those units for which there is a bona fide requirement. This is all the more important in the light of the Defense Department's plan to augment the personnel of certain reserve units. The realignment would make available trained personnel from low priority units for this purpose and would require the introduction into the military service of fewer men from civilian life.

*Lucien N. Nedzi*

If you wish to let your Congressman or one of your Senators know how you feel

on this big issue, fill out the "ballot" on the facing page and mail it to him....

# AND NATIONAL GUARD BE MERGED?

## NO

Rep. William G. Bray (R-Ind.)  
7th District

"THE MERGER, as proposed by the Department of Defense, would result in an immediate and serious loss in the combat readiness of the affected Reserve units."

It "would drastically reduce our mobilization base."

That was the judgment of eight of the nine members of a subcommittee of the House Committee on Armed Services on August 12, 1965, concerning the Department of Defense proposal to merge all Army Reserve drilling units with the National Guard and cut the over-all strength of our total Reserve forces by 150,000. As the ranking minority member of that subcommittee, I fully concur with that report, which expressed definite Congressional opposition to the merger.

The subcommittee held hearings from March 25 to August 10 and heard testimony from top-ranking officials of the Department of Defense. In my opinion the hearings completely refuted the Department's claim that implementation of the "merger" would result in an increase in combat readiness.

Claims that the proposal would result in a savings of more than \$150 million per year also were discredited. Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance admitted as much in a subsequent appearance.

The proposal would reduce our Army Reserve mobilization base from a 29 division and 11 brigade structure to an eight division and 16 brigade structure. The Army Reserve would, for practical purposes, become nonexistent and the only remaining drilling units would be found in the National Guard.



The personnel shuffling and confusion caused by this proposed merger would be appalling. As many as 35% of all Reserve personnel assigned to National Guard units would require retraining to accommodate the new MOS [Military Occupational Specialty] requirements dictated by individual state stationing plans developed for the National Guard.

The proposal would deactivate many existing high-priority units in both the Army Reserve and National Guard and would establish completely new units performing the identical function and mission in another geographical area. Obviously, the new units so established would require many months and most probably years to achieve the existing level of combat readiness now possessed by the units proposed for deactivation.

In 1962, the Department assured the Congress and the subcommittee that a then pending reorganization of the Army Reserve components, which was implemented in 1963, would result in an unprecedented and "dramatic increase" in the combat readiness of the remaining units. Regrettably, despite the drastic upheaval of that reorganization in 1963, this objective has never been achieved.

In justifying the 1963 reorganization, Sec'y of Defense Robert McNamara categorically stated that we require 27 to 29 Army Reserve divisions.

Now the Department has drastically re-evaluated its requirements and reports a need for only eight divisions. This dramatic "about face" undermined the Department's arguments for this new proposal.

A handwritten signature in cursive ink that reads "William G. Bray".

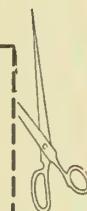
I have read in The American Legion Magazine  
for February the arguments in PRO & CON:  
Should the Army Reserve and National Guard  
Be Merged?

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE  
IN MY OPINION THE ARMY RESERVE AND NATIONAL GUARD  
 SHOULD  SHOULD NOT BE MERGED.

SIGNED .....

ADDRESS .....

TOWN..... STATE.....



# A HISTORY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

World War 2 almost killed The Sons of The American Legion as an organization, but today it is growing again.

By JOHN ANDREOLA

BORN DURING THE early 1930's in the midst of the Great Depression of the 20th century, emasculated and almost killed by the one-two punch of two great wars, The Sons of The American Legion lives on, and now shows signs that it is beginning to thrive again.

The S.A.L.—subsidiary junior organization of The American Legion, composed chiefly of sons of Legionnaires—ended the 1964 membership year with 17,333 Sons registered. This was a far cry from its all-time low of 5,631 recorded in 1953. The figure was even further away from the 1939 S.A.L. all-time high of 72,663.

In 1939, the S.A.L. was riding the crest. It had numerical size (about 7% as large as the parent organization) and it had vigor. Its members were at an age when they were able to do their utmost for "community, state and nation." The organization seemed destined to grow even larger.

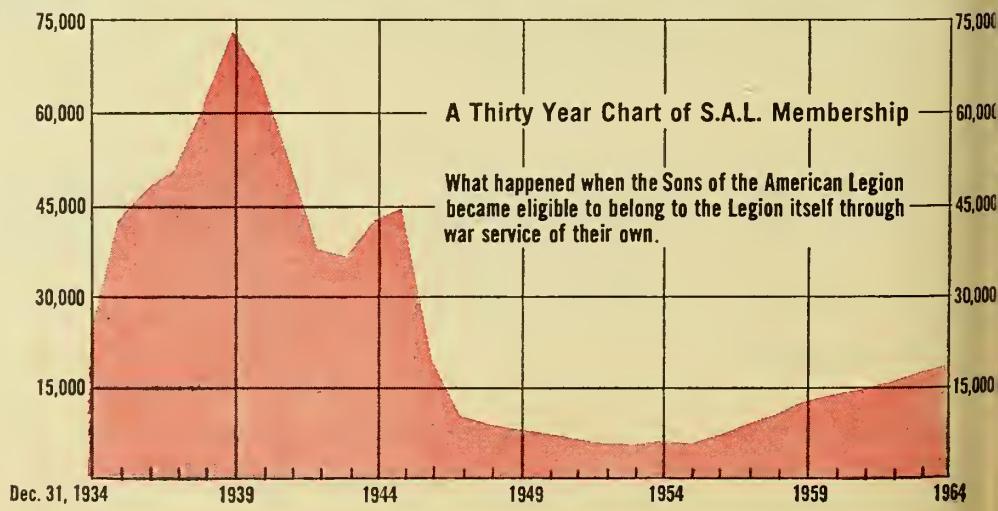
Looming on the horizon, however, was WW2. Doing their part, Sons worked in civilian defense, helped operate aircraft warning posts, participated in war bond drives and collected all kinds of scrap to help the war effort. They went to work in defense plants, and finally, enlisted in the armed services.

Many never returned from the war. But those who did return found that their service had made them eligible to join the Legion itself which, in 1942, had opened its ranks to returning WW2 vets. In fact, so many joined the parent organization that the S.A.L. almost vanished and is only now beginning to come back.

Paradoxically, but understandably, the S.A.L.'s enrollment was decreasing during the period when the Legion's was



Illinois S.A.L. color guard in 1964 Dallas National Convention parade. S.A.L. bands and drum & bugle corps participate in many parades and patriotic functions throughout the U.S.



heading for its greatest growth period.

The shrinking effect that WW2, and later the Korean War (to a lesser degree), had on the S.A.L. rolls is evident in the membership figures for that period. From its all-time high of 72,663 in 1939, membership dropped roughly 6,000 to 66,840 in 1940; down another 6,000 in 1941; a shuddering drop to 38,424 in 1942; a hopeful rise in 1945 to 44,641; back down to 19,964 in 1946; and finally, the awesome plunge downward to the all-time low of 5,631 in 1953, when the Korean War finally ended.

Virtually the whole original generation of S.A.L.'s had gone to war and come home eligible to join the parent organization.

Indirectly, other factors caused lean years for the S.A.L. Many young WW2 Legionnaires had no children in the immediate postwar years. Housing short-



The Legion Heir, Vol. 1, No. 1, first national newspaper for the Sons, Jan. 1938.

ages, a nation on the move, the G.I. Bill that sent veterans to school, and the Korean War that put reservists back in uniform combined to keep the new generation of Legion parents unsettled. From 1940 to 1953, the number of first-born children decreased 7.7% nationwide. Viewed against the backdrop of low birth statistics for that period, it wasn't hard to find reasons for low S.A.L. membership.

Too, many WW1 Legionnaires, who once looked to the S.A.L. to carry on Legion programs when they were gone no longer worried on that score. The influx of WW2 vets into the Legion itself postponed the problem for a generation.

The S.A.L. seemed doomed.

But the Sons themselves would not let the organization die. They and some very dedicated Legionnaires around the country kept it alive. It had to go through



The official S.A.L. uniform approved May 1963 by the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee. Cap is solid French blue. Patches on tie, shirt and belt buckle complete the uniform.

CONTINUED A History of THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION



Part of the all-Indian S.A.L. squadron of Ulysses Reed Post 257 of Greenwood, S. Dak., as they posed in regalia in 1936.

In 1937 they attended the Legion's 19th Nat'l Convention in New York city as guests of then Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia.



Sqdn 1, Denver, Colo., peers down firemen's pole during fire house tour as part of career introduction program in 1935.



Federal Sqdn 97, Portland, Ore., posed at initiation meeting in 1938. Organized only a year, they already had 31 members.

growing pains all over again. In 1958, enrollment passed the 10,000 mark and started trending appreciably upward. Since then the increase in enrollment has averaged about 950 per year.

The idea of a junior American Legion organization first was urged by Kansas Legionnaires in 1921 at the 3rd Annual National Convention of The American Legion in Kansas City, Mo. But it had no national appeal because not enough Legionnaires had yet become heads of families to show interest.

But late in the Roaring 20's some Legion posts around the nation were enrolling sons of Legionnaires in junior organizations of their own and were picking up support from district and department levels. These groups were variously known as Legion-Heirs, Junior Legion, Sons of American Legionnaires,



Ohio Son at a Legion Nat'l Convention.

Sons of The American Legion and Sons of World War Veterans. Among the posts sponsoring early junior groups long before authorization by the national Legion organization were Post 78 of Pontiac, Ill.; Post 11 of Bridgeport, Conn.,

and Silver Bow Post 1 of Butte, Mont.

There was little cohesiveness or standardized structure in those widely scattered and dissimilar early groups. Boosters of such projects realized this and began calling for the formation of a national subsidiary organization. They believed a youth setup patterned after the parent organization would go far in developing the best type of American citizenship in a large segment of the nation's boys. Some also felt that when Legionnaires would be too old to keep Legion programs going a youth auxiliary would be needed to carry on.

The 1930 National Convention, in Boston, created a committee to study the feasibility of a junior Legion. The then National Commander, Ralph T. O'Neil, Kan., appointed a study committee of three, Chmn George M. Kellogg, Jr.,

III.; Paul Younts, N.C., and H. S. Pownall, W.Va.

At the 13th Annual National Convention in Detroit in 1931, Kellogg's committee recommended that the Legion "approve, encourage, and foster organizations of sons of members of The American Legion." The convention approved the report and authorized another committee to prepare definite recommendations for a uniform constitution, bylaws, programs and ceremonials.

The S.A.L. was finally authorized by the 14th National Convention in September 1932, at Portland, Ore. Complete governing authority was vested in the Legion's National Executive Committee, which approved the National Constitution and Bylaws of "The Sons of the Legion" at its May 1933 meeting.

The 15th National Legion Convention in Chicago in October 1933, officially changed the name to "The Sons of The American Legion," authorized the abbreviation S.A.L., and a 25¢ annual national membership fee.

Thus was born the S.A.L.

The first S.A.L. squadron chartered

By December 31, 1933, the S.A.L. had expanded to include 24 detachments (state organizations), 170 squadrons, and 521 members. Thirty years later, having risen to the heights and plummeted to the depths in the interim, the S.A.L. had some 2,000 charters out with a membership of 17,333 for 1964 and was growing again. (By August 1965, membership had reached 17,575.)

There were many Legionnaires who resisted the formation of the S.A.L. from the start because they felt it interfered with Legion sponsorship of Boy Scout troops and other youth groups. Such resistance moderated when experience showed that some departments have both high Boy Scout troop sponsorship and active S.A.L. programs. To this day, however, there are 18 departments (12 domestic, 6 foreign) of the Legion that do not have S.A.L. detachments.

The only class of membership in the S.A.L. is active. There are no honorary members. Nor are there age restrictions on eligibility.

There are documented cases of Legionnaire doctors signing up sons of Le-

gionnaires whose births they attended, the doctor himself being in charge of S.A.L. enrollment at his post. Other Legionnaires have been known to make S.A.L. application before birth in anticipation of a male child. But members are not accepted before they are born.

Officially, sons, adopted sons and stepsons of members of The American Legion, and male descendants of veterans who died in service during WWI, WW2, and the Korean War, or who died subsequent to their honorable discharge from such service, are eligible for membership in the S.A.L.

The wide age span of the Sons gives variety to its programs. There are necessary age divisions within squadrons so that programs can be properly and fairly managed. The dividing point is usually around the age of 12. Some Legionnaires

past middle life point with pride to the fact that they still keep their S.A.L. membership up, although it might be difficult to find many who actually participate in S.A.L. programs at that age.

The S.A.L. is overwhelmingly a youth organization. Most active members are not over public school age. Though each

squadron is permitted a great deal of

flexibility in planning programs and ac-

tivities to meet the needs of its own age

groups, the Sons do not attempt to dis-

place the work of the Boy Scouts, Boys

Clubs, Junior Achievement and other

youth organizations. Instead, they pro-

vide opportunities for their own mem-

bers who belong to more than one orga-

nization via exposure to the whole

range of the S.A.L. program.

One of the formalized national pro-

grams leads the Sons, by achievement

steps, to fulfill the purposes of the S.A.L.

that are expressed in the Ten Ideals. It

is geared for younger members and helps

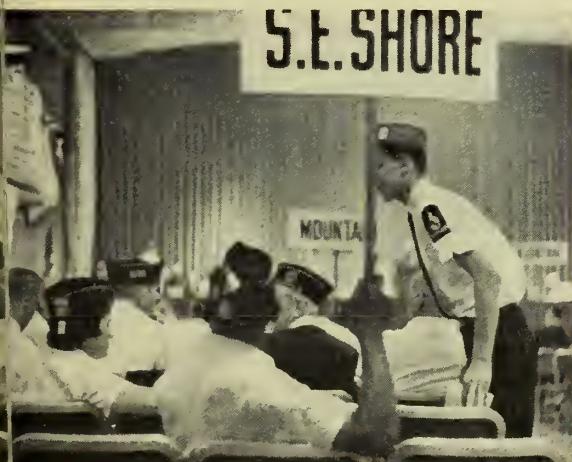
prepare them for participation in a sec-

ond program, the Five Points of Service.

The Ten Ideals are: patriotism, health,

(Continued on page 56)

## S.E. SHORE



Maryland's S.A.L. is closely integrated into Legion affairs. These photos show Sons helping at the Department 1964 Con-

vention in Baltimore. Sons act as messengers, ushers, pages, etc. At right, group leader calls relief squad with walkie talkie.

was Bruce P. Robison Squadron No. 133 in Indianapolis, Ind. It wasn't Squadron No. 1 because each S.A.L. unit takes the number of its sponsoring Legion Post.

Membership card No. 1 was issued to John P. Ragsdale, Jr. His brothers, Edward M. and Robert D., were also charter members and had cards No. 2 and 3. John was killed on an aerial mission over Germany in 1943. By resolution on January 19, 1946, the name of the sponsoring Legion post was changed to Robison-Ragsdale Post No. 133. The name of John Paul Ragsdale, Sr., father of all three boys, appears on the request for the original squadron charter. He was adjutant of the Bruce P. Robison Post. Membership Card No. 1 and the charter were both issued on June 6, 1933.

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At Camp Westmar, run by Maryland's Dept S.A.L. Commission, hundreds of young boys like these watermelon feasters vacation each summer.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

# Should the Legion Admit Vietnam Veterans?

By NATIONAL COMMANDER



"WHEN I GET HOME next year, I'd like to become a member of The American Legion. Will I be eligible after a year in Vietnam?" So writes a sergeant now serving in Vietnam. An airman writes: "I will be discharged from the Air Force in Nov. 1966, and would very much like to become part of your organization." A sailor on an aircraft carrier off Vietnam writes: "We were talking last night about joining The American Legion when discharged. When will the Legion open its membership to us?"

What is the answer to these questions?

DEFINITE ACTION will be taken one way or the other at our next National Convention, scheduled for next Aug. 26-Sept. 1 in Washington, D.C. A proposal will be before the Convention to amend the Constitution of The American Legion to admit men and women who served honorably in the armed forces at some time during a period starting Aug. 5, 1964 and ending at the "date of cessation of hostilities as determined by the Government of the United States."

Aug. 5, 1964 is the date of the "Gulf of Tonkin incident." If adopted, this proposal would open Legion membership to veterans of the Vietnam war period from the date U.S. forces were first engaged in direct U.S. military hostilities against North Vietnam. They would be eligible to join an organization whose membership is presently restricted to persons with military service during periods of actual hostilities in WW1, WW2 and the Korean War.

I STRONGLY SUSPECT that this proposal will be adopted at our next National Convention. A National Commander who urges action upon the delegates is, of course, sticking his neck out. My neck is out. I favor admitting Vietnam veterans to the Legion through action taken this year and not later. I think the "Gulf of Tonkin incident" date is the best specific proposal that can be made.

More than 30 state delegations submitted resolutions to our last National Convention to extend membership eligibility. Unfortunately none had been circulated 20 days prior to the 1965 National Convention in the form of an amendment to the Legion Constitution (as is required if membership eligibility is proposed to be changed).

To prevent another such technical dilemma, the 1965 National Convention instructed the National Commander to appoint a committee to draft a proper amendment, meeting all technical requirements, and to circulate it not later than March 1, 1966.

I appointed such a committee. It reported back as early as Nov. 30, 1965. Its report included the proposed Constitutional Amendment draft I have mentioned. The special committee was required to make its draft conform to the "consensus" of all previous resolutions presented to National Conventions on the subject. Not every Legionnaire who

wishes to admit Cold War veterans has yet settled on the "Gulf of Tonkin" date. Some want to go all the way back to the Berlin Airlift. Some feel that veterans with honorable service at any time during the Cold War have incurred risks far greater than "peacetime veterans" of earlier eras, and would like to extend Legion membership to every man and woman with honorable service since Pearl Harbor.

The off-and-on hot and cold of the Cold War permits many different sorts of proposals with almost endless room for discussion pro and con. But *none* who favor the general idea opposes admitting Vietnam veterans with service since Aug. 5, 1964. Differences arise over setting an earlier date, and, if so, how early. Thus the *only* consensus of all previous proposals is that veterans with service on or since Aug. 5, 1964 should be admitted, and the special committee was true to its instructions on a consensus. The proposed Amendment has been drafted early enough to be thoroughly discussed at all national and state Legion gatherings in 1966 preceding the next National Convention, and at the National Convention itself. The delegates to the next National Convention may (1) adopt it as is; (2) amend it in the Convention and adopt it on the Convention floor in an amended form, or (3) reject it.

I FAVOR THE Committee proposal as it is, and I believe that a sufficient majority of the delegates to our next National Convention will also favor it. Yet failure to agree in detail (such as the date) on a matter where there is agreement in principle could result in a failure to muster the necessary two-thirds vote in the Convention. The Vietnam war so overshadows all other "peacetime" fighting that I would be ashamed to come out of the next Convention still denying membership to Vietnam veterans because we couldn't agree on questions (such as an earlier date) not related to them.

The service men and women in Vietnam and all those subject to orders there are meeting the full definition of "serving during actual hostilities" which is in the Legion tradition. They are fighting a full-fledged war in the air, on the ground and at sea, and they are dying and being wounded in the line of duty day and night. They are grappling with an armed enemy in mortal combat. The August 5, 1964 date covers them.

I have been asked "how much membership we could gain" by admitting them. It is not my thought to create new eligibles in order that the Legion might gain, except what it would gain in honor. For myself, I want every Vietnam veteran to know that we recognize his service and sacrifices as being equal to ours, and that we welcome him. How many may pass through the door in the end has nothing to do with whether it shall be open or shut. I hope that the door will not still be shut through any failure of ours when our next Convention adjourns.

FEBRUARY 1966

**ILLINOIS VETS IN VIETNAM  
CAN APPLY NOW FOR BONUS:**

Illinois is the only state that has yet come to "Newsletter's" attention which has passed a Vietnam bonus bill . . . The bill was passed in the state legislature as House Bill 1019 and signed by Gov. Kerner last August 20 . . . It awards \$100 to each Illinois serviceman with honorable active service in Vietnam since Oct. 1, 1964, or \$1,000 to stipulated dependents of men dying as a result of Vietnam service . . . The bill appropriated a million dollars for the Illinois State Veterans Commission to make the awards . . . Illinois servicemen in Vietnam now can file applications, and the bonus will be paid on discharge . . . Applications may be secured from Illinois State Veterans' Commission, 221 West Jefferson St., Springfield, Illinois.

Congress not being in session in the month preceding this "Newsletter," we turn this month to numerous questions in the mailbag:

**Q.** I heard that a new GI insurance program has been passed for Vietnam veterans. Is this true?

**A.** It is not government insurance, but commercial group insurance carried by private companies . . . Last September a law was passed (PL 89-214) under which all present day servicemen except those who specifically refuse it will be covered by private life insurance firms contracting with the government . . . Servicemen will pay for it out of pay allotments, while the government will pay the war-risk extra premium charges . . . Amount of insurance: \$10,000 . . . Insurance will continue for 120 days after discharge without premium payment during that period . . . Within that 120 day period, discharges may convert to personal insurance policies with the private firms without medical examination.

**Q.** What has been done to pay a death gratuity to survivors of servicemen who died in recent years

before they were made eligible to take out government-sponsored group insurance?

**A.** A \$5,000 death gratuity has been made available to certain next-of-kin of servicemen who died of certain causes between Jan. 1, 1957 and Sept. 29, 1965 . . . There are a lot of strings attached to it . . . Here are the basic facts:

(a) The serviceman must have died as a result of (1) hostile action, (2) a military aircraft accident, (3) as a direct result of extra-hazardous duty or in a line of duty for which special pay is authorized.

(b) The \$5,000 award will be reduced by the amount of any government death benefit for survivors of servicemen which the beneficiary has already received.

(c) The beneficiary who receives the gratuity must waive all right to receipt of other death benefits for survivors of servicemen.

(d) Beneficiaries are limited to the following, in the following order of precedence: (1) unremarried widow or widower, (2) child (or children in equal shares), (3) parent (or parents in equal shares).

(e) Right to the gratuity is not inheritable . . . If the beneficiary is not living to receive the gratuity, it does not pass to his heirs.

(f) The gratuity must be claimed, by filing a claim with the VA before Sept. 29, 1966.

**Q.** A friend of mine was killed in a military plane crash. He had three kids in college and they immediately started getting \$130 a month apiece toward their education. This was an absolute godsend. Under what law did it happen, and how does it work?

**A.** It happened under the so-called Junior GI Bill . . . This law has now been so liberalized that a child may benefit from it if a parent was killed or permanently and totally disabled as a result of military service at any time since Sept. 16, 1940 (the beginning of the peace-time draft) . . . No longer need the

## VETERANS NEWSLETTER

---

parent have been performing extra-hazardous duty if his death or disability occurred in peacetime . . . In addition, children are eligible if a parent was killed or totally and permanently disabled in the Spanish-American War (April 21, 1898-July 4, 1902); or in World War I (April 6, 1917-Nov. 11, 1918); or in extended service in Russia after World War I (April 6, 1917-April 1, 1920).

Such a child may receive higher educational benefits of \$130 a month (recently increased from \$110 a month) for a maximum of 36 months, or lesser benefits for part time education . . . He must be enrolled in courses and institutions approved by the Veterans Administration . . . Similar benefits may cover special restorative training for handicapped children starting as early as age 14.

The more usual college-type benefits may start at age 18 or on graduation from high school (which-ever is first), and eligibility continues to age 23 . . . It may be extended in certain cases, for instance if the child is inducted into military service.

Application must be filed with the Veterans Administration by a parent or guardian.

**Q.** What has come of all the talk I've heard for several years of a possible new GI bill for so-called Cold War veterans?

**A.** For some years a bill of that nature has been pushed in the Senate, with Sen. Ralph Yarborough, of Texas, as its most outspoken proponent . . . It has passed the Senate several times, but always died in the House . . . Now, however, the key man to see the bill through in the House has come out in favor of it . . . He is Rep. Olin E. Teague (Tex.), Chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee . . . Following a visit to Vietnam, Mr. Teague told a press conference that he would support a GI bill package for present-day servicemen that would contain education, home and farm loan benefits and job-placement assistance . . . Reversing the previous stand of his committee, Mr. Teague said that the

House committee would give a peacetime GI bill the first order of business in the new session of Congress.

**Q.** I understand that the American Legion is losing about 60,000 members a year through death. Is the organization suffering a total loss in membership each year on that scale, or is new membership partly balancing it?

**A.** If it weren't for the sad death rate the Legion would show annual growth figures of almost 60,000 . . . For some years the influx of new members has just failed to offset the high death rate, so that net losses of a few thousand occurred.

In 1965, new members more than offset the death rate--by a little. On Dec. 2, 1965, membership exceeded the year-end total for 1964 by 90 . . . On that date 1965 membership stood at 2,544,527 . . . A net increase of something in the order of 1,000 was expected by the time the 1965 books were closed.

Meanwhile, 1966 membership at the end of December was more than 105,000 in excess of 1965 membership for the same date, suggesting that 1966 would show an even greater net gain over 1965 in spite of deaths.

**Q.** What do you make of State Dep't Publication 7277, an American proposal that all nations disarm and turn the policing of the world over to the UN?

**A.** This 1961 document, opposed by the Legion for the world we live in, and proposed by the same State Department that backs our Vietnam stand and the containment of communism, can only be looked upon as a visionary document that may have some diplomatic uses . . . It requires all nations to agree to it in a world where none would . . . So we think it's a State Dep't gimmick to throw on the table every time the babel in the UN wants to disarm us and nobody else . . . In line with that, our own delegates to the Geneva Disarmament Conference tabled it after letting the other countries chew on it awhile.

FEBRUARY 1966

## "Operation Show Your Colors" Marks Gains In Early 1966

Legion's Vietnam Relief Fund to continue; \$17,000 collected thus far as first donation goes to CARE; Nat'l Cmdr appoints five-man CARE liaison committee.

The American Legion on Dec. 22, made the first distribution of money donated to the American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund in the form of a \$5,000 check to CARE, the international relief organization. At that time the three-week-old fund amounted to approximately \$17,000. CARE's Executive Director, Frank L. Goffio, noted that such Legion funds as may be distributed through CARE would go directly to U.S. civilian and military civic action programs in Vietnam as Legion gifts, and would not be intermingled with other CARE international operations. CARE is especially geared to provide packaged material needs for South Vietnamese villages on call from Armed Forces and State Department relief workers. It has set up special administrative machinery in Vietnam for that purpose and, said Legion National Commander L. Eldon James, "will act as The American Legion's agent in this particular effort."

In its own operation, CARE channeled \$3 million into Vietnam relief up to 1964, and in the last six months of that year met demands for another \$1 million. CARE had to set up a special program for Vietnam, since its normal operations were geared neither for combat areas, nor for special packaging to meet day-to-day specifications relayed by Armed Forces and A.I.D. rehabilitation teams. The Legion fund is not tied solely to CARE, and would also be available for uses in Vietnam falling outside the scope of the great need for packaged materials, such as reconstruction projects.

Mr. Goffio received the initial \$5,000 gift on behalf of CARE in a brief ceremony followed by a press conference in the New York Offices of The American Legion Magazine. National Commander James, in presenting the check, acknowledged its smallness compared with the millions required for the relief of South Vietnamese civilians in these words:

"This is only the beginning of our gesture of friendship and compassion for the South Vietnamese. It is the intention of The American Legion to continue

Contributions to *The American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund* should be sent to P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind., 46206.

this effort as long as the needs of the Vietnamese people remain crucial."

The Nat'l Cmdr appointed a five-man committee as liaison with CARE. Members are: W. C. "Dan" Daniel, Va., (Past Nat'l Cmdr 1956-57), Chairman; Nat'l Adj't E. A. Blackmore, Indianapolis, Ind.; James F. O'Neil, Publisher of *The American Legion Magazine*, N.Y.; W. F. Hauck, Director of The Legion Washington, D.C., Hq.; and Wilbur Walker, Department Adjutant of Virginia.

The two largest donations thus far are from opposite ends of the earth. Peter Minuit American Legion Post 1247 of Bronx County, N.Y., donated \$5,000. Wayne Marchand Post 28 of Okinawa in the Ryukyu Islands, which donated \$3,045, was the first to report 100 per

cent participation in the Vietnam Fund.

Many of Post 28's members are servicemen now in Southeast Asian combat areas. In fact, the post was named after Sgt. Wayne E. Marchand of the U.S. Army Special Forces who was killed by the Viet Cong in Vietnam in April, 1962.

In another facet of the Legion's "Operation—Show Your Colors," National Hq reports that 13,200,000 American flag lapel pins and accompanying cards were distributed free by Legionnaires before 1965 ended.

### Reaction To Vietnam War

As the year 1965 passed into history, national opinion polls showed the American public more solidly aligned than ever behind the war effort in South Vietnam. The various poll figures ranged anywhere from 70-90% in favor of U.S.-Vietnam policy.

Following are examples showing the extent of such support by Americans:

- The Continental Air Command announced that as of Dec. 16, 1965 more than one million pounds of Christmas gifts had been collected at military bases throughout the U. S. for servicemen in Vietnam. More than 80 Air Force Reserve and Air National Guard long-range airplanes were used in the airlift.
- In New England, 190 professors representing Harvard, Yale and 15 other



National Commander L. Eldon James tenders first \$5,000 American Legion Vietnam Relief Fund check to CARE Executive Director Frank L. Goffio, Dec. 22, in New York.

## N.Y. Legion Post Gives \$5,000 to Vietnam Fund



Photo shows N.Y. Department Commander William Egan (cap) accepting \$5,000 check for Legion Vietnam Relief Fund from Dr. Raphael M. Dansker (right), Cmdr. Peter Minuit Post 1247, Bronx, N.Y., in honor of William E. Boyland (left), Pres. of the N.Y. City Tax Commission for whom a testimonial dinner was given by the post and the N.Y. Real Estate War Vets Association at the Hotel Commodore, N.Y.C., Dec. 15.

universities signed their names to an ad in the New York Times to announce their full support of the U. S. Vietnam policy.

- In December the U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Young Democratic clubs, and the Young Republican National Federation sponsored a huge transcontinental "American Christmas Train" from East Coast to West Coast bearing food, medical supplies and machinery, clothing, and other gifts from the people of America to the people of South Vietnam. The sponsors were aiming for \$100 million worth of gifts before unloading at Oakland, Calif., for transhipment to S. Vietnam. U. S. servicemen were to distribute the gifts to the South Vietnamese during January and February. Jan. 21st is considered the time of giving in Vietnam.

- In Michigan, Gov. George Romney headed up a drive called "Operation Christmas" which sent 35 tons of packages to servicemen in Vietnam.

- In Utica, N.Y., Ft. Schuyler Post 1290 tape recorded messages from Utica families to send to their servicemen relatives in Vietnam.

- The Maryland Department of The American Legion reported that its Vietnam Relief Fund, in operation for many months, had already channeled over \$14,000 through the Baltimore CARE office to the U. S. Marine Corps Vietnam Civic Action Program.

- The American Legion Auxiliary announced plans to provide free hometown newspapers to servicemen in Vietnam on a personal request basis. To date, 5,000 requests have been received.

- On Nov. 4, 1965, the Oklahoma Legislature passed a resolution making state

veterans benefits available to Oklahoma veterans of Vietnam service who qualify under the law and who received either the Vietnam Service Medal or the Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal.

- In Washington, D. C., FBI headquarters personnel donated about 250 pints of blood for U. S. troops in Vietnam. The campaign was organized by The American Legion FBI Post 56.

- Chatham County, Georgia Legionnaires sent over 7,000 lbs. of Christmas gifts to Vietnam GI's early in December.

- In San Francisco, Calif., the AFL-CIO national Convention in December assured President Lyndon B. Johnson of organized labor's support on Vietnam policy.

- In Newark, N.J., the National Commander of the Jewish War Veterans, Milton A. Waldor, recently returned from a Vietnam tour, said: "We have passed the point of no return and can no longer afford the luxury of indecisiveness or divided support for our troops in the field." He said GI's he spoke with were bitter and angry at protest demonstrations in this country against the war in Vietnam and that they felt betrayed by the demonstrations.

- Many Legion posts around the country were engaged in letter writing projects to Vietnam servicemen. One such post was Daniel M. O'Connell Post 272 of Rockaway Beach, N.Y.

- Hofstra College students in Hempstead, N.Y., sent over 200 lbs. of cookies, candy and cigarettes to Vietnam GI's.

- The Young Americans for Freedom announced sponsorship of a rally supporting the U. S. policy in Vietnam in Constitution Hall, Washington, D. C., Jan. 8. Among the speakers listed: Sen. Thomas Dodd, Conn.; Sen. Karl Mundt, S. Dak.; Adm. Arleigh Burke, USN (Ret.); Rep. William E. Brock, Tenn.; Rep. Armistead Selden, Ala., and Ron McCoy, President of The American Legion 1965 Boys' Nation.

During the ceremonies, Mr. McCoy was scheduled to present a "torch of freedom" to Vu Van Thai, the newly appointed S. Vietnamese Ambassador to the U.S.

- Nearly 600 wives of Navy Seabees and their children were filmed at Port Hueneme, Calif., and the movies along with sound recordings flown to Vietnam for the Seabees to view on Christmas Day.

- The New York Times newspaper ran



Joining in "Operation Show Your Colors" are these Rhode Islanders: (l to r) U.S. Sen. John Pastore, Gov. John Chafee, and Legion Nat'l Exec Committeeman John Ryer.



Wisconsin Cmdr Frank Schneider pins "Operation Show Your Colors" flag on Governor Warren Knowles of Wisconsin.

its 54th annual Neediest Cases Fund for the city's unfortunate and distressed. Many donations were made in honor of servicemen who died fighting in Vietnam and those still serving there.

- Legion posts too numerous to list placed ads in their local newspapers announcing their support of U.S.-Vietnam policy and backing American servicemen.

- Five hundred students at St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N.J., participated in a public opinion poll at which 85% backed U.S. policy in Vietnam.

- In Detroit, Mich., an organization known as "Breakthrough" sent a petition of 6,000 signatures from Detroit citizens expressing support for our armed forces in Vietnam.

- In Lodi, N.J., Nicholas Oresko, WW2 Congressional Medal of Honor was guest speaker at a rally in support of American policy in Vietnam on Dec. 7, Pearl Harbor Day.

- In Fair Lawn, N.J., a local resident started a Vietnam GI cookie club. Girl students in home economics classes in nearby schools decided to help her bake the cookies as part of class projects. She soon needed the help of the National Biscuit Company which supplied free shipping containers to enable her to send the cookies to servicemen in Vietnam.

- In Chicago, a grandmother and former WW2 Army nurse announced she was going to Vietnam as a civilian nurse. Her 19-year-old son is already serving with the 1st Cavalry (Air Mobile) Division at An Khe, S. Vietnam.

- At least 1,200 little Vietnamese boys and girls are sporting "Operation—Show Your Colors" American flag lapel pins sent through the courtesy of the Maryland Department of The American Legion which learned the children were making U.S. flags out of crayon-colored cardboard.

- In Vietnam, during December, S. Vietnamese made up thousands of gift packages to be air dropped to children in populous areas of North Vietnam.

## Washington Conference

The Sixth Annual Washington Conference of The American Legion will be held in Washington, D.C., Feb. 27 through March 4, 1966.

An estimated 1,200 Legion leaders from national, state, and local levels are expected to attend the annual gathering which also encompasses the 43rd Annual National Rehabilitation Conference and the Legion's 47th Birthday Celebration. They will meet and deliberate with government experts and officials on policies and matters germane to Legion programs.

During the conference, six of the Legion's major national commissions—Rehabilitation, Legislative, Foreign Relations, Economic, National Security and Finance—will hold meetings.

In addition, the Special Membership Eligibility Committee (now in the process of preparing a resolution to present to the August 1966 National Convention on the question of opening the Legion's membership rolls) will meet, followed by a Membership Round Table for those department commanders and adjutants who attend the conference.

National Commander L. Eldon James' appearance and presentation of the Legion's Rehabilitation program to the House Veterans Affairs Committee is scheduled for 10:00 a.m., Tues., Mar. 1, in the House Office Building.

Meetings of the Legion's various com-



The Cloverdale Dairy of Atlanta, Ga., put up 20 posters like this in and around the cities of Atlanta and Gainesville.

missions and committees will take place in the Statler Hilton Hotel and at the Legion's Washington Hq office.

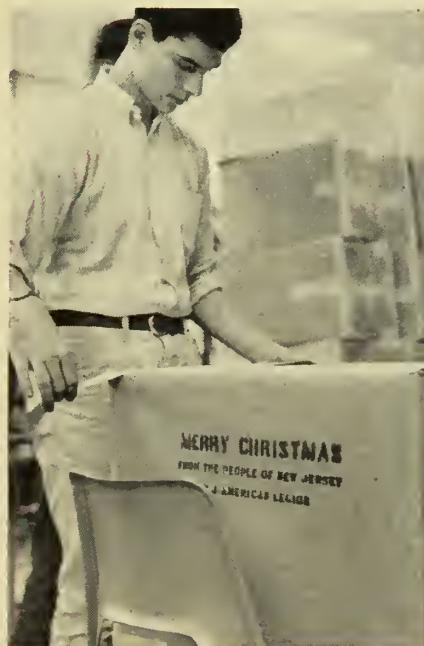
Registrants to the conference will be housed at the Statler Hilton, which has been named the headquarters hotel, and at the Hamilton Hotel, the LaFayette Hotel, and Lee House.

Top social event of the conference will be the National Commander's Banquet to the Congress of the United States on Wed., Mar. 2, at the Park Sheraton Hotel at which the members of Congress and their wives will be guests of the Legion.

National Commander James will present The American Legion award for Distinguished Public Service to House Veterans Affairs Chairman Rep. Olin E. Teague.

(Continued on page 34)

## H. S. Students Pack Gifts For Vietnam GI's



Dumont, N.J., high schoolers spent a weekend packing 150,000 Christmas gifts (about 24 tons) for Vietnam GI's which were purchased by the N.J. Legion. Under the leadership of Dep't Cmdr William Huggard and William C. Doyle, Legion Nat'l Security Commission Chmn, who lives in New Jersey, the department raised about \$100,000 for the program. Air National Guard planes flew the gifts to Vietnam in time for Christmas.

The National Rehab Conference will bring together about 700 registrants composing members of the Rehab commission, department, county and post service officers, members of the Legion's Auxiliary, and others interested in the veterans benefits program. It is expected VA Administrator William J. Driver will address the group.

One of the leading topics to be discussed at this conference will be the impact of the newly enacted federal Medicare program on the Veterans Administration hospital program.

Officials of the Social Security Administration—the agency which administers Medicare—have been invited to explain the program as it relates to veterans.

### Cold War GI Bill

Early House passage of a Cold War GI Bill of Rights for veterans of more than 180 days of active duty since 1955 was the prediction of House Veterans Affairs Chmn Olin Teague upon his return from a tour of S. Vietnam during this past December.

Such a bill—which would contain education, home and farm loan benefits, and one new benefit, job placement assistance—has already passed the Senate and would be similar in many respects to the WW2 and Korean War GI Bills.

However, the Senate bill sets a July 1, 1967 cutoff for eligible servicemen. Said Rep. Teague: "I want a bill that would last from now on," thereby indicating the House Committee was pressing for a bill without cutoff date.

The American Legion endorses and supports the general objectives of the GI Bill of Rights for cold war veterans who served on or after Aug. 5, 1964 and has already delivered its opinion before the House Committee on Sept. 2, 1965.

The latest Legion mandates on the subject are contained in Resolution #125 of the 1965 Portland National Convention and Resolution 22 of the Fall 1965 meeting of the National Executive Committee.

### Pacific Nat'l Cemetery Dedication

On May 1, 1966, the Gardens of the Missing, a monument to the memory of more than 26,000 American servicemen and women, lost or buried at sea in the Pacific battle areas of WW2 and the Korean War, will be dedicated at the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific in Honolulu, Hawaii. The marble structure, which has taken seven years to build, will contain the names of all the missing personnel.

Major Gen. Thomas North, Secretary of The American Battle Monuments Commission, in announcing plans for the dedication, said that addresses available

### Vietnam Service Medals



The Armed Forces Expeditionary Medal (left) is awarded to armed forces personnel who served in Vietnam between July 1, 1958, and July 4, 1965. The Vietnam Service Medal (right) is awarded for service after July 3, 1965.

to the commission are out of date and that it would be impossible to provide individual notification to each survivor family concerned should they wish to make the trip to the ceremonies.

Those interested should write to: The American Battle Monuments Commission, Rm. 2018, Munitions Bldg., Constitution Ave. at 18th St. N.W., Wash., D.C.

### Olympic Group Picks Rulon

George W. Rulon, assistant director of The American Legion's Nat'l Americanism Div., has been named to the 35-man Baseball Games Committee of the United States Olympic Committee for the next four years. He recently participated in the organizational meeting of the Baseball Committee held in connection with the quadrennial meeting of the USOC.

Nat'l Adjutant E. A. Blackmore hailed Rulon's appointment as a salute to the tremendous contribution which American Legion Baseball has made to amateur sport and the youth of America through its 40 years of competition.

First task of the Baseball Games Committee will be to determine the time, place, and method of selection of team members, managers, coaches, etc., to represent the U.S. in the Pan American Games at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, in the summer of 1967. The Committee also has the responsibility for nominating team members, managers, coaches, and other personnel to such teams.

Rulon has been in charge of The American Legion's baseball program since May 1, 1961. Prior to that he served over three years on the Nat'l Hq Staff as director of Membership & Post Activities. Earlier, Rulon was an administrator with the North Dakota Legion for 11½ years following WW2.

### A Membership Letter . . .

(Reprinted from *The Iowa Legionnaire*)

The membership committee of the Post at Treynor sent out the following invitation to their annual membership supper:

"Dear Prospective Member: The Treynor American Legion Post and Auxiliary will have their annual membership signup supper on \* \* \* Following the meal the newly elected officers will be installed.

"A special feature of the evening will be the introduction of Mr. Jim Bottoms as the People's candidate for mayor. He will speak for about 50 minutes on each of his several proposals for a greater Treynor.

"Special guest stars Andy Williams, Gina Lollobrigida, Mickey Mantle and the 500-voice Vienna Choir will add to the festivities. Another attraction will be Arnold Palmer on hand to give free golfing tips to anyone interested.

"While arrangements have not been finalized, your entertainment committee believes it will be successful in having many of the key participants in the Los Angeles riots who will re-create the high points of the LA riot here. For those interested in more abstract things, efforts are being made to borrow the Lenin tomb and set it up in the parking area. The Mona Lisa will be on exhibition in the South room and the Beatles will appear in the clubroom portion. The exhibition of the Dead Sea Scrolls will be on hand for any who may not have seen them.

"Our technical staff is still working on some of the problems connected with the re-creation of WWII, but these should be ironed out soon.

"We hope you can find time to attend."

### New Horizons for Matan

Bill Matan, who was named American Legion Baseball Player of the year for 1962 when he caught for the Nat'l Champion Post 299 team of St. Louis, Mo., was drafted and signed as a football defensive end off the Kansas State U. campus by the New York Giants of the Nat'l Football League. The Giants' eighth choice, he was also the ninth choice of Miami, Fla., new team in the American Football League. Matan was named to the All Big Eight Conference team as a defensive end.

### NEW POSTS

The American Legion has recently chartered the following new posts: Fortson-Heard Post 538, Elberton, Ga.; Eason-Spence-Bunch Post 270, Smithfield, N.C.; Memorial Post 271, Mandaree, N.Dak.; Major General Juan Cesar Cordero Post 128, San Juan, Puerto Rico; White Deer Post 548, White Deer, Texas; Essex Junction Post 34, Essex Junction, Vt.; Grant Town Post 157, Grant Town, W.Va.; Slab Fork District Post 169, Sophia, W.Va.; West Side Post 151, Madison, Wis.

**SPECIAL LIMITED ENROLLMENT! EXPIRES MIDNIGHT, MARCH 1, 1966**

# Now...for people over 40 only

**A board of doctors has created a remarkable new health plan just for you!**

**This valuable protection for the "danger years" ahead pays extra cash direct to you when you are hospitalized and—for the very first time—here is a Plan that actually pays money to help keep you well!**

**If you are over 40, you can qualify for the new 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN, if you mail your Enrollment no later than Midnight, March 1, 1966—and you can enroll for only \$1.00!**

This, surely, is among the greatest values, as well as the most unusual health insurance program, ever offered to men and women over 40! Think of it. Simply by the stroke of your pen, you can now get the valuable "extra" health protection you've wanted at the very time when you are most apt to need it . . . all at a cost substantially less than you might expect!

#### **How 40-PLUS Differs from Ordinary Health Insurance**

The 40-PLUS Benefit Plan has been created by an insurance company *run by doctors*, the Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, which has specialized in health and accident protection for physicians, surgeons and dentists *exclusively* for more than 63 years. Now this fine old "doctors company" offers a wonderful new health plan to men and women over 40! And you may enroll during this Limited Enrollment Period — without having to see a company representative or without any red tape whatsoever!

#### **How 40-PLUS Helps Your Doctor Keep You Well**

As you know, and as your doctor will tell you, people who have regular physical examinations have a better chance to stay well and live longer. For example, doctors know that if cancer is discovered in its early stages there is a much better chance of curing

it. To encourage you to see your doctor regularly, 40-PLUS will pay up to \$10 to help pay the cost of an annual routine physical check-up. You see *your own* doctor any time within 60 days after you receive your notice—but only if you want to.

But you could be struck down by an accident or a sudden illness no matter how often you see your doctor or how careful you are. During the dangerous "after 40" years, particularly, you may require hospitalization *at any time*. That's why the program also includes *valuable cash benefits*.

#### **How the Plan "Pays Off" in Time of Need**

Here's how this valuable protection "pays off" in *your* time of need: \$100 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid *directly* to you *from the very first day* of hospital confinement, *for as long as 52 weeks*, each time you are hospitalized for a new sickness or accident! You get paid for *every* day you are hospitalized—up to as much as \$5200 for a full year! And even if you are hospitalized for a full year and have received your full \$5200 in benefits—you are *still* entitled to all benefits all over again, as long as you have been out of the hospital for at least six months between confinements.

**Important:** Here is a real "plus" for you if you have been told you are uninsurable. Even if you have suffered from *chronic* ailments in the past, the kinds of conditions that come back again and again or are likely to recur, 40-PLUS will *cover you* for these pre-existing conditions after your policy has been in force for two years.

Whether or not you have had a chronic ailment, 40-PLUS will cover you for any

*new* accident or sickness. As soon as your policy is in force, accidents are covered immediately. After your policy is 30 days old, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter. There are only a few usual exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder or alcoholism, or if something happens "on the job" and is covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws. You are free to go to any hospital of your own choice that makes a charge for room and board service, with these exceptions only: nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals, or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction or mental disorder.

#### **40-PLUS and the "Danger Years"**

Of course, like most people over 40, you probably have *some* hospital insurance. But, as everyone knows, even the most complete hospital insurance simply doesn't cover everything. The fact is, you need more protection.

But now that you're over 40, now that you've entered the "danger years," it *may be difficult* to obtain the extra protection you need at a price you can *afford*—or, because of the condition of your health, you may not be able to obtain it *at any price!*

That's why the new 40-PLUS Benefit Plan is so important to *you*—it brings you the hard-to-obtain "over 40" protection you need, at remarkably low rates. For only pennies a day, 40-PLUS will give you cash to help fill the "financial gap" probably *not* covered by your present health insurance.

And remember this—even if your basic hospital expenses are covered by your present insurance—you'll *still* need help with all

*(Continued on next page)*

# Now...for people over 40 only—a board of doctors has

(Continued from preceding page)

your regular household expenses!

Think for a moment—if you're a *husband, father and breadwinner*, and you're suddenly hospitalized, what happens? Your income stops. Your expenses go up. Even if you have some kind of "salary insurance," it probably won't come close to replacing your full-time pay. You and your family may never fully recover the *tremendous financial loss!*

If you're a *wife, mother and homemaker*, and are suddenly hospitalized, what happens? Who will look after your family, see that the children get hot meals, are properly clothed? Who will do the laundry, the marketing, the cleaning? Your husband may lose time from his job . . . friends and relatives may have to help out temporarily . . . you may even have to hire full-time domestic help! *Everything will be upset.* Debts may be incurred, savings may be lost—worse still, peace of mind may be shattered, and even recovery can be seriously delayed!

But with the *two-way protection* 40-PLUS offers, you can now *stop worrying.*

Actually, important as all of these benefits are, they are far from the only advantages you can now enjoy... *if you act before the enrollment deadline.* For example:

#### **Benefits Tax-Free—Can't Be Reduced**

■ *For as long as you live* and continue to pay your premiums, we will *never cancel or refuse* to renew your policy for health reasons—and we guarantee that we will *never cancel, modify or terminate* your policy unless we decline renewal on all policies of this type in your *entire state*. Furthermore, *your benefits will never be reduced—and all your benefits are tax-free!*

#### **Carry Any Other Insurance You Want**

■ Yes, 40-PLUS pays you in *addition* to any other health insurance you carry, whether individual or group—even Medicare!

#### **Surprisingly Low Cost**

■ With these wonderful "keep well" and "get better" benefits, you might *expect* 40-PLUS to cost much more than other health plans—but, in fact, it costs considerably *less* than

you might expect! Only \$3.95 a month from age 40 through age 64—only \$6.95 a month when you are 65 or over—no *additional premiums* can ever be assessed—and, regardless of your age, your first month is *only \$1.00!*

■ Equally important as the exceptional value, the low cost, the ease of enrollment and the high benefits offered by 40-PLUS... is this vital fact: Your policy is backed by the resources, integrity and reputation of the *Physicians Mutual Insurance Company*, "the doctors company," specializing in health and accident protection for *physicians, surgeons and dentists* all across America, for more than 63 years.

Doctors *right in your own community* know about us and may actually be insured by Physicians Mutual. (If this is the first you have heard of Physicians Mutual, it's probably because this is one of the very few offerings it has made to the general public.) Serving policyholders throughout the United States direct by mail, Physicians Mutual has its headquarters in Omaha,

## 17 Important Questions Answered

### ABOUT THE NEW 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

#### The New Plan That Pays You Cash When You Are Hospitalized—Plus "Extra" Benefits To Help Keep You Well

##### **1. What is the 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN?**

It is a new health insurance plan for people over 40 only—that pays an extra income direct to you when you are hospitalized and, in addition, provides a physical examination benefit each year to help your doctor keep you well.

##### **2. Why do I need the 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN in addition to my regular health insurance?**

Probably your present hospital insurance won't cover *all* your hospital expenses. But even if it does, you will need help to pay all your regular household expenses while you are hospitalized.

##### **3. Can I collect even though I carry other health insurance?**

Yes. 40-PLUS pays you *in addition* to any health insurance you carry, whether group or individual—even Medicare!

##### **4. Is there a lot of red tape to qualify?**

No. The *only* qualification is that you must be over 40—even senior citizens over 65 are welcome.

##### **5. If I become hospitalized, when do my benefits begin?**

\$100 a week (\$14.28 a day) will be paid directly to you from the very first day of hospital confinement.

##### **6. How long will I be paid?**

For as long as 52 weeks (as much as \$5200) while you are hospitalized for each new sickness or accident. If the full 52 weeks has been used, and the same condition recurs, a new

52-week period will be provided if there has been an interval of 6 months between hospital confinements.

##### **7. When does my policy go into force?**

It becomes effective on the date your Enrollment is received. Accidents are covered on that date. After your policy has been in force for 30 days, you are covered for sicknesses which begin thereafter.

##### **8. What if I have had a health problem that may occur again?**

Pre-existing conditions are covered after your policy has been in force for two years.

##### **9. What conditions aren't covered?**

Only a few exceptions: war, military service, mental disorder or alcoholism or any condition covered by Workmen's Compensation or Employers Liability Laws.

##### **10. Does 40-PLUS pay in any hospital?**

You will be covered in any hospital anywhere in the world that makes a charge for room and board service, except nursing homes, convalescent or self-care units of hospitals, Federal hospitals, or any hospital primarily for treatment of tuberculosis, alcoholism, drug addiction or mental disorder.

##### **11. Can I drop out at any time? Can you drop me?**

No matter how many claims you make or how much you collect, we will *never cancel or refuse* to renew your policy for health reasons—for as long as you live. We guarantee that we will *never cancel, modify or terminate* your policy unless we decline renewal on *all* policies of this type in your *entire state*. You, of course, can drop your policy on *any* renewal date.

##### **12. Will my claims be handled promptly?**

Yes. With your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form. Your claims will be processed quickly and your checks will be sent directly to you.

##### **13. How do I get my "physical" each year?**

40-PLUS actually pays your *own* doctor up to \$10 annually toward your routine physical examination (but only if you want it). You receive special forms yearly to take to your doctor, so that he can give you your check-up within 60 days.

##### **14. Why are the premiums so low?**

Because this is a mass enrollment plan—and no salesmen are used—our volume is higher and our sales costs are lower.

##### **15. How much does my first month cost?**

Only \$1.00, regardless of age. After your first month, you pay only \$3.95 a month until age 65; only \$6.95 a month from age 65 and over.

##### **16. Why is there a "deadline" date?**

In order to offer the Plan to people over 40 without *any* qualifications and still maintain our low rate, we can only make the Plan available on this basis during a limited enrollment period. The deadline date is firm—we cannot accept your Enrollment unless post-marked on or before that date.

##### **17. Why should I enroll right now?**

Because an unexpected sickness or accident could strike without warning—and you will not be covered until your policy is in force. Remember, if for any reason you change your mind, you may return your policy within 10 days and your \$1.00 will be refunded immediately.

# created a remarkable new health plan just for you!

Nebraska, and is licensed and incorporated in that state. Its Board of Directors is composed entirely of respected members of the medical, dental and insurance professions.

## How Can We Do It?

How can we offer so much for so little? The question is a sensible one; but the answer makes good sense, too. By encouraging our members to see their doctors yearly for routine check-ups, we hope to prevent the need for hospitalization in the case of a number of policyholders. This should effect substantial savings—savings we share with you in the form of lower premiums.

In addition, we have lower sales costs. 40-PLUS is a mass enrollment plan. And all business is conducted directly between you and the company by mail. No salesmen are used. There are no costly investigations or any extra fees for you to pay. It all adds

up to real savings we share with you by giving you top protection at lower cost.

## Easy to Enroll—No Red Tape— No Salesman Will Call!

Simply fill out the short Enrollment at the end of this announcement and mail it with \$1.00 for your first month's coverage! We will issue your 40-PLUS Benefit Policy (Form P302 series) immediately—the same day your Enrollment is received. This automatically puts the policy in force. Along with your policy, you will receive a simple, easy-to-use Claim Form. Should you at any time need your benefits, you can be sure that your claim will be handled promptly. In addition, we'll see to it that you receive special forms yearly to take to your doctor for your examination.

When you receive your policy, you'll see that it is direct, honest, easy-to-understand.

But—and note this—if for any reason you decide you don't want your policy, you may return it in 10 days and we will promptly refund your dollar!

## Don't Wait Until the Deadline to Enroll!

Remember the sooner we receive your Enrollment, the sooner 40-PLUS will cover you! So it's best you fill out and return your Enrollment now, before the deadline date arrives. (Two Enrollments are provided with this announcement, so that husbands and wives may both enroll. In that case, be sure to enclose \$1.00 for each Enrollment).

So, won't you take the necessary minute or two—today—and return your Enrollment together with the dollar required to put it into effect? Your Enrollment must be post-marked before midnight of **March 1, 1966**, or it cannot be accepted. Better mail your Enrollment today.



## PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131

**TO BE ACCEPTED, ENROLLMENT MUST BE MAILED NO LATER THAN MARCH 1, 1966**

Fill out and mail Enrollment, with \$1.00, to Physicians Mutual Insurance Company, 115 South 42nd Street, Omaha, Nebraska 68131.  
BE SURE TO ENCLOSE \$1 FOR EACH ENROLLMENT.

(Not available in Ohio or Kansas)

## 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

FORM E-302  
3660300

### LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM

NAME (Please Print) ..... First ..... Middle Initial ..... Last .....

ADDRESS ..... Street ..... City ..... State ..... Zip No. ....

I have enclosed my first monthly premium of \$1.00 and hereby apply to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Omaha, Nebraska, for a 40-PLUS Benefit Policy, Form P302 Series. I understand that the policy is not in force until actually issued.

Date ..... Signed X ..... Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

AGE .....

DATE OF BIRTH

Month Day Year

SEX  Male  Female

Do you carry other insurance in this company?  
 No  Yes

(If "Yes," Please List Policy Numbers.)

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

USE THIS EXTRA APPLICATION FOR YOUR WIFE OR HUSBAND — Please be sure not to detach from Application above!

## 40-PLUS BENEFIT PLAN

FORM E-302  
3660300

### LIMITED ENROLLMENT FORM

NAME (Please Print) ..... First ..... Middle Initial ..... Last .....

ADDRESS ..... Street ..... City ..... State ..... Zip No. ....

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Date ..... Signed X ..... Sign Name in Full—Do Not Print

AGE .....

DATE OF BIRTH

Month Day Year

SEX  Male  Female

Do you carry other insurance in this company?  
 No  Yes

(If "Yes," Please List Policy Numbers.)

Please make check or money order payable to PHYSICIANS MUTUAL

## Christmas For Ohio Vets

The Dep't of Ohio's "Gifts for Yanks Who Gave" campaign contributed over \$39,000 to its 14th annual Christmas fund for hospital patients. Chairman Harold H. Hill, Jr., said that the gifts included cigarettes, cash to Gift Shops which arrange for patients to select gifts for immediate family members, canteen books to permit personal purchases up to \$3, and one-dollar individual cash gifts to patients. Also, \$500 for each of the five Legion representatives at VA hospitals for their year-round use to help patients. The gift total exceeded last year's by over \$10,000.

## Support In Minnesota

A campaign to show support for United States servicemen fighting communism in Vietnam was launched by the Dep't of Minnesota's Fifth District at its annual Pancake Day. Petitions indicating support were available to sign, and Operation Show Your Colors pins and cards were distributed. District VC Philip

NORDIN STUDIO PHOTO



Minnesota's 5th District pledges support.

Ploumen, Americanism Committee chairman, is shown in the photo above distributing petitions as District Cmdr Sam Goldman and Dep't Cmdr E. M. Diederich look on at left. Signing a petition at right is Erwin Shamp, adjutant of Post 310, Minneapolis. Proceeds of the program are used to promote Americanism in the Minneapolis and Richfield public school systems.

## Facts From The Firing Line

Legionnaires who wish to keep up to date on the activities of the various communist front organizations in this country, their key figures, and their speech-making representatives, can subscribe to *The Firing Line*. This monthly publication, which also reports on efforts being made to thwart communism, is available for \$3 per year from The Nat'l Americanism Commission, P.O. Box 1055, Indianapolis, Ind. 46206.

## PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

**W. D. Robbins**, of Willard, N.C., member of the Legion's Nat'l Executive Committee, appointed a member of the North Carolina Veterans Commission.

**C. D. De Loach**, chairman of the Legion's Nat'l Public Relations Commission, promoted to one of the top four positions in the Federal Bureau of Investigation—assistant to the Director.

**John R. Quinn**, of Los Angeles, Calif., Past Nat'l Cmdr (1923-24), discharged from the hospital as much improved after an auto accident which injured his wife and him. He will return at a later date for additional surgery. His wife, Genevieve, is still hospitalized but doing well.

**W. C. (Dan) Daniel**, of Danville, Va., Past Nat'l Cmdr (1956-57), appointed Legion Foreign Relations-Nat'l Security Coordinator by Nat'l Cmdr Eldon James.

**Norman M. (Pat) Lyon**, of La Canada, Calif., Alternate Nat'l Executive Committeeman, elected Director of the Nat'l Assoc. of Real Estate Boards.

**Dr. Michael J. Crino**, of Rochester, N.Y., Past Dep't Cmdr (1964-65), appointed to the Board of Visitors to the New York State Woman's Relief Corps Home at Oxford. The appointment was announced by Governor Rockefeller.

**Lyon W. Brandon**, of Jackson, Miss., Past Nat'l Vice Cmdr (1952-53), retired as State U.S. Veterans Employment representative after 29 years. He was named an honorary colonel on staff of Gov. Paul B. Johnson.

## DIED

**Charles S. Caldwell**, of Oklahoma City, Okla., a delegate from New Mexico to the American Legion's St. Louis Caucus in 1919.

**Quincy Scott**, Past Dep't Cmdr of Montana (1923-24).

**Douglas D. Getchell**, of Grays Lake, Ill., Nat'l Executive Committeeman (1951-53).

**Francis B. Condon**, Past Dep't Cmdr of Rhode Island (1927-28).

**Mrs. Sexson Humphreys**, of Indianapolis, Ind., wife of Italy's Nat'l Executive Committeeman, of injuries suffered in an auto crash on Thanksgiving Day. Her husband was also injured in the accident, but is recovering.

## OUTFIT REUNIONS

Reunion will be held in month indicated. For particulars, write person whose address is given.

Notices accepted on official form only. For form send stamped, addressed return envelope to O. R. Form, American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019. Notices should be received at least five months before scheduled reunion. No written letter necessary to get form.

Earliest submission favored when volume of requests is too great to print all.

## ARMY

2nd Div—(July) W. L. Holland, 801 5th Ave. N., Amory, Miss.

9th Inf Div—(July) Dan Quinn, P.O. Box 483, Union City, N.J.

10th Eng (Forestry, WW1)—(Mar.) James P. Morton, P.O. Box 548, Placerville, Calif.

11th Airborne Div, 472nd Field Art'y Bn—(July) Kasper Lechleiter, 308 N. Cleveland St., Chagrin Falls, Ohio 44022

16th Arm'd Div—(Aug.) Lester Bennett, 5820 Recamer Dr., Toledo, Ohio 43613

62nd Arm'd Field Art'y Bn—(Aug.) Ted H. Hester, 901 W. Ave. F., Lovington, N. Mex.

69th Inf Div—(Aug.) Harold M. Starry, 150 Glendale St., Carlisle, Pa. 17013

70th Div—(June) Clint Kruse, Box 42, Topeka, Kans. 66601

95th Inf Div—(Aug.) Theodore S. Nelson, P.O. Box 1274, Chicago, Ill. 60690

99th Inf Div—(July) Joseph Waskiewics, 154 Baltimore Ave., North Arlington, N.J.

103rd Inf (WW2)—(Apr.) Michael R. Swisko, 667 Main St., Westbrook, Maine.

166th AAA Gun Bn—(July) W. E. Hobbs, 3016 S.W. 50th, Oklahoma City, Okla.

208th Field Art'y Bn—(June) Ivan S. Fabanich, 193 Beaver St., Fallston, New Brighton, Pa. 15066

305th Mach Gun Bn (WW1)—(May) Fintan Timothy, 35 Pintard Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10805

337th Inf Reg't (Italy, WW2)—(July) Russell L. Horting, R.D. 1, Box 1331, Linglestown, Pa. 17112

348th Eng Combat Bn—(Aug.) Ralph Amrine, 2618 E. 10th St., Anderson, Ind.

419th Field Art'y Bn—(July) Woodrow Briner, Allendale, Ill.

551st MP Escort Guard Co (WW2)—(June) E. W. Littaker, 721 Wen-Le Dr., Sumter, S.C.

554th AAA AW Bn—(Aug.) Thomas V. Raynak, 1218 Standard Bldg., Cleveland, Ohio 44113

730th Rwy Oper Bn—(Aug.) Charles V. Hedstrom, 401 Edgeknoll Ln., Fort Wayne, Ind.

876th Airborne Eng (Aviation) Bn—(May) Elwood F. Fahrenholz, 1201 Green Hill Ave., West Chester, Pa. 19380

904th Field Art'y Bn—(July) David Cunningham, 1050 E. 95th St., Chicago, Ill. 60619

993rd Treadway Bridge Co—(Aug.) Robert L. Stillwagon, 138 E. 5th St., Box 67, Chapman, Kans.

1906th Eng Aviation Bn, Hq & Serv Co—(July) Edwin Wagner, Marks, Miss. 38646

Base Hosp 26 (WW1)—(Aug.) Robert B. Gile, Sr., 4401 W. 76th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55424

Wyoming Nat'l Guard, State Hq Staff, 115th Cav Reg't, 41st MP Co, & 116th QM Reg't, Co C (WW2)—(Feb.) Paul Cody, 252 West 1st St., Casper, Wyo.

## NAVY

15th Seabees—(July) Wm. K. Swab, 5509 Harvey Lane, Briar Mar Park, Alexandria, Va. 22312

37th Seabees—(June) R. R. Chance, Rt. 1, Ralls, Tex. 79357

USS Ancon—(May) S. A. Freedman, 212 34th St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44709

USS Grouper (SS214)—(June) Matthew F. Kolpak, 214 W. Roscoe St., Chicago, Ill. 60618

USS Leviathan (WW1)—(Apr.) R. L. Heddinger, 45 E. Putnam Ave., Greenwich, Conn.

USS New Orleans—(June) S. F. Wallace, P.O. Box 990, Kingsville, Tex. 78363

USS Niagara (WWI)—(May) F. H. Schmidt, 448 Grove St., Oradell, N.J. 07649

USS North Carolina—(June) Charles M. Paty, Jr., 2013 Midwood Pl., Charlotte, N.C. 28205

USS Saranac (AO 74)—(Aug.) Charles E. Kranias, 104 Johns Ave., Gettysburg, Pa. 17325

## AIR

11th Bomb Gp (H)—(Aug.) Robert E. May, P.O. Box 11, Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

12th Bomb Gp—(July) Robert P. Roth, 508 S. 13th St., Wausau, Wis. 54401

89th Aero Sqdn—(June) Earl A. Brown, Carter County Judge, Ardmore, Okla.

388th Bomb Gp (H)—(July) Edward J. Huntzinger, 863 Maple St., Perrysburg, Ohio 43551

## OUR NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

(Continued from page 9)

given low quotas, and, in the case of some Asiatic nations, were given no quota at all except a nominal 100 a year.

As a matter of fact, back in 1882 the history of our immigration laws was inaugurated with an act excluding Chinese. The 1849 gold rush and later railroad building brought the first sizable wave of Chinese to America. Labor was short, the Central Pacific railroad needed to be built. Railroad agents made a drive in the Chinese Province of Kwangtung to recruit Chinese laborers. At first, the needed Chinese coolies were warmly welcomed in California. But by 1875, times had changed. One hundred thousand Chinese were in California. Then the Golden State found itself in the depths of a post-Civil War depression. Californians charged that Chinese were taking jobs and undermining living standards by accepting a pittance in wages. A Western political song of the day expresses the sentiment:

Oust the pagans, far and near,  
From your fields and homes so dear,  
Falter not, your duty's clear;

They or you must go.

(A dozen years earlier, in 1862, the Chinese Six Companies had already reported to the California Senate that 86 Chinese had been murdered in California in a single year.) For years, California Congressmen agitated for a Chinese Exclusion law—but were thwarted by the opposition of Eastern Congressmen. Then the Californians resorted to a statewide boycott of Eastern goods. The boycott, directed mainly against merchants in Boston and New York, frightened Eastern Congressmen into voting for Chinese exclusion.

AFTER YEARS OF debate, made more complex by American treaty obligations with China, Congress passed the Chinese Exclusion Law of 1882, halting Chinese immigration for ten years. The act did not end anti-Chinese hostility in the West. At Rock Springs, Wyo., in the late summer of 1885, a mob wantonly killed 28 Chinese miners and wounded many others. Congress voted \$147,000 as indemnity to the Peking Government.

The only previous immigration control was an 1875 law excluding convicts and prostitutes.

Meanwhile, the lure of a better life in America drew immigrants in numbers that dwarf all the other mass movement of peoples in human history. In 1820, the year the United States first started counting immigrants, the yearly total was only 8,385. Thirty years later, in 1850, immigration had skyrocketed 45 times that, to 369,980 persons. (Our 1965 law will probably admit less than 350,000 a year.)

In 1860, a dramatic case history of the new immigrants' political power came with the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President. It was the "German vote" in Illinois and the newly powerful Midwest that was Lincoln's hard-core strength. By the hundreds of thousands, German and Scandinavian newcomers rallied to the Lincoln banner, causing the Republican Convention of 1860 to turn aside from Seward and the better-known candidates to nominate Lincoln. Eighty thousand German-Americans took part in a single torch-light parade for Lincoln in Chicago.

And still the immigrants came. By the millions. By the tens of millions. The total for 1882, the year the Chinese Exclusion Act was passed, was 788,992. The world had never seen anything like the magnet that was America.

Between 1897 and 1914, the flood of immigrants dwarfed even the previous stupendous totals, averaging more than a million a year. In 1914, half the population of the original 13 colonies at the time of independence—1,218,480 immigrants—poured into the United States.

Louis Adamie, who came from a small Croatian village (part of present day Yugoslavia), said of America: "... suddenly, somehow, this name appeared in village minds . . . Amerika." . . . Tales were told before wondering audiences in countless Croatian villages of an adventurous immigrant "who had gone across the big pond." It was said of him in wondrous amazement that he "ate meat and white bread every day—and that he was able to send money home several times a year."

But America's open spaces were filling up, and its cities were suddenly teeming. With no restrictions on the tide there were now two sides to the story. Industry encouraged the flood—it was a ready source of cheap labor. But the American laboring man found himself in intense competition for jobs that depressed his income and kept him, and his children, working long hours and in miserable conditions.

Samuel Gompers, in one lifetime, lived both sides of the story of our immigration flood—as a boy who longed to come here, and, in later years, as America's top union leader—President of the American Federation of Labor. Gompers' boyhood was spent as a cigar factory worker in the London slums. In his "Memoirs" he wrote movingly of the universal, desperate yearning of himself and his fellow workers to move to America and try for a better life. As they toiled, the cigar makers sang a song: *To The West*, extolling the glories of life in

(Continued on page 40)

# If you want to STOP SMOKING here's how!



by Whitey Ford

*The famous Major League pitcher who holds the most World Series records tells what happened when he decided smoking was not good for his physical fitness.*

I talked to my doctor about smoking and he advised me to quit. I did. But it was hard. Then I heard about a little pill called Bantron. I was surprised to find that it helped a lot to keep me from smoking. Now, when I feel like relapsing, I just take Bantron instead.

Bantron was discovered by doctors in the research department of a great American University. Tests on hundreds of people showed that it helped more than 4 out of 5 of all people who wanted to stop smoking to do so in five to seven days. Even those who didn't stop completely had drastically cut down.

And the Bantron way is so easy and pleasant! Bantron does not affect your taste, is not habit forming. It acts as a substitute for the nicotine in your system, and curbs your desire for tobacco.

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BRAND  
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The secret is a new healing substance (Bio-Dyne®)—discovery of a world-famous research institute.

This substance is now available in suppository or ointment form under the name Preparation H®. Ask for it at all drug counters.

## OUR NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

(Continued from page 39)

America:

"To the west, to the west, to the land of the free,  
Where the mighty Missouri rolls down to the sea,  
Where a man is a man if he's willing to toil,  
And the humblest may gather the fruits of the soil. . . ."

"The song expressed my feeling of America and my desire to go there," Gompers wrote. It was his favorite song.

Yet, as an American labor leader, one-time immigrant Gompers crashed head-on against some harsh facts. In 1902, he wrote to Congressman James E. Watson of Georgia, throwing the full weight of the AFL behind Watson's bill to restrict immigration by means of a literacy test. (It failed in 1902.)

"The strength of this country is in the intelligence and prosperity of our working people," Gompers wrote. "But both are endangered by the present immigration. Cheap labor, ignorant labor, takes our jobs and cuts our wages.

". . . the flood of cheap labor is increasing, and its effect, at the slightest stagnation in industry or in any crisis, will be fearful to the American workingman."

The explosive international aspects of immigration involved the United States and Japan in a war scare in 1906. In both nations, newspapers freely predicted possible war. Again, the issue was raised because of Oriental immigration to the West Coast. After 1900, Californians agitated for an anti-Japanese immigration law. Congress refused to go along. Suddenly, the San Francisco School Board issued a ruling that, in the future, all Japanese children in the city would have to attend a segregated school in Chinatown.

THE SENSITIVE Japanese hit the ceiling. Tokyo newspapers called for war to avenge the insult, claiming the violation of treaty agreements. In the White House, President Teddy Roosevelt privately exploded.

"Those infernal fools in California!" he wrote to his son Kermit. "They insult the Japanese recklessly and in the event of war it will be the Nation as a whole which will pay the consequences."

Congressman E. A. Hayes of California (and others) were ready to accept the challenge. "If we are to have a war with Japan," he said, "let's have it right away. We are ready and they are not."

Finally, T. R. invited the San Francisco School Board to visit him at the White House. There, using his famous Big Stick technique, Teddy got it to withdraw its order. In return, a complex arrangement was made with the Japanese

that ended Japanese immigration. A "Gentleman's Agreement" was made. The United States would place no official bar to Japanese immigration, but the Japanese Government agreed to issue no passports to Japanese laborers. However, many Japanese went first to a third country and there got passports to America.

The arrangement continued until 1924, when, by law, Japanese immigrants were excluded as "aliens ineligible for citizenship." (The McCarran-Walter Act of 1952 removed the bars to foreign-



"If I can't say that word, can I spell it like you and dad do?"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

born Japanese attaining citizenship, and in the 1950's many Japanese who had grown old in America, and whose sons had fought under the Stars and Stripes, were proudly sworn in as citizens.)

In 1917, Congress reflected a widespread feeling that something must be done to control immigration. It passed, over President Wilson's veto, a law requiring that all immigrants over 16 had to be able to pass a literacy test. They would have to prove that they could read between 30 and 80 words, in some language.

Chairman Burnett of the Immigration Committee had made a ringing speech which reflected the dominant sentiment: "The bill is demanded by the South, by the labor element of the North, by the American Federation of Labor, the farmers organizations and by millions of citizens who demand restriction of immigration."

The 1917 law was our first law controlling general immigration and of course it wasn't even a thumb in the dike. During the next five years a demand for numerical limits evolved into the National Origins Quota Act of 1924.

The act sought to preserve the balance of European nationalities already represented in the population. Immigration was cut to 150,000 annually from overseas, and quotas were assigned each European nation in proportion to how its stock was represented here in the 1890 census. Tougher restrictions on Asiatics were reaffirmed, and most non-European overseas nations had only a token quota of 100 per year. In 1929, the quota base was switched to the 1920 census.

THE McCARRAN-WALTER ACT of 1952 reaffirmed the national-origins quotas and added new controls to bar subversives and other undesirables (which are preserved in the 1965 law). Naturally, the countries represented by the old American stock got the biggest quotas. But their big flood of emigration was long past. The English, who got the biggest quota, had stopped knocking at our doors long since. The biggest wave of Irish had come earlier during the Irish potato famine. The earlier German and Scandinavian floods had subsided. But as their descendants had multiplied here, they received quotas far out of proportion to the nations in the later waves—Slavic and Southern European. Some quotas: Britain, 65,351 and largely unused; Greece, 308; Hungary, 865; Poland, 6,488; Italy, 5,666 with huge waiting lists.

The quotas of the least favored European nations, and of the virtually debarred Asian nations, became a constant embarrassment to the President in his ordinary foreign policy dealings. These nations had no *right* to send people here (Japan bars virtually all immigration today) but our law gave them a low listing in the international pecking order, spelled out for all the world to see, and it was easily taken as an insult.

Far worse was the effect of the quotas on many American citizens. An Italian-American couldn't squeeze his father into Italy's small quota, but could ponder the fact that if he were only an English-American he could bring over his mother, father, sister, friend, cousins and six servants. By the same token, if an American hospital wanted a noted Turkish brain surgeon who was quite willing to come, Turkey's small quota would put him on a waiting list for years. Were he only born in Germany he might come next week.

On the other side of the coin, there was little protection of the American worker from continued cut-rate job-competition offered by quota immigrants, though that was one of the chief aims of the 1924 law.

Strange as it seems, these unforeseen workings of the quota system—inimical to both the United States and to many of its citizens—became harder to correct

because they were so glaring. A glaring injustice is a great political and ideological football. Just so, the quota system became the darling of the radical liberals, the center of their cry that its faults left "no choice" but to abolish immigration control and open the gates on today's crowded America.

By proposing to turn one folly into a worse one, the great liberal attack on the quota system solidified the defense of it in Congress and out. Immigration became a subject of right vs. left. Its reform remained stalemated between the two unwise choices that were before the last session of Congress until Rep. Mi-

chael Feighan drafted a third choice which simply addressed itself to all the specific faults of the quota system. Being common-sense legislation, Feighan's bill ended the division that had long blocked immigration reform. It snowballed through both houses of Congress with support on both sides of the aisle and of outside citizen groups. Neither liberal nor conservative, neither right nor left, with every plank of it devoted to revisions that are justifiable in the interest of America and Americans, its story is a refreshing tale of these times, even if most of the press thought it needed a bit of faking.

THE END

#### BASIC FACTS ON THE NEW IMMIGRATION LAW

##### **Identification**

The new law is Public Law 89-236. Title: "Amendments to Immigration and Nationality Act."

##### **Effective Date**

The new law will be "phased in." Effective date of full operation is July 1, 1968.

##### **Undesirable Immigrants**

The controls under earlier legislation over subversives, public charges, criminals, drug addicts, medical exclusions, etc., are not substantially changed. Epilepsy is removed as a basis for exclusion. Sexual deviation is an added exclusion.

##### **Quotas**

No quotas as such. A numerical ceiling is placed on non-American nations altogether—170,000 total, with no more than 20,000 from any one nation. A numerical ceiling is placed on American nations (Canada and Latin America)—120,000, with no limit per nation within that total.

##### **Non-Quota Immigration**

Spouses, unmarried children under 21, and parents of U.S. citizens may be admitted without numerical limit.

##### **Preferences—Non-American Nations**

Preferences for non-American-nation immigrants' use of the worldwide annual limit of 170,000 are:

*1st preference:* Unmarried sons and daughters (over 21) of U.S. citizens, 20%, or 34,000.

*2nd preference:* Spouses and unmarried sons and daughters (under 21) of permanent resident aliens, 20%, or 34,000.

*3rd preference:* Professionals, scientists and artists, 10%, or 17,000.

*4th preference:* Married sons and daughters of U.S. citizens, 10%, or 17,000.

*5th preference:* Brothers and sisters of U.S. citizens, 24%, or 40,800.

*6th preference:* Skilled or unskilled

workers, individually certified by Labor Department to fill labor shortages in the U.S., 10%, or 17,000.

*7th preference:* Refugees who are (1) uprooted from homes by natural calamity, or (2) have fled from persecution in communist-dominated or Middle Eastern nations, 6%, or 10,200.

Totals:	Preference	1	20%	34,000
	"	2	20%	34,000
	"	3	10%	17,000
	"	4	10%	17,000
	"	5	24%	40,800
	"	6	10%	17,000
	"	7	6%	10,200
			<hr/> 100%	170,000

##### **Unused Visas**

Unused visas among preferences 1, 2 and 4 may be passed to a preference with a higher number among preferences 2, 4 and 5.

##### **Preferences—American Nations**

The preference system does not apply to American nations, from which immigration was previously not limited by law. The Labor Department certification of laborers will apply, however. In addition to the 120,000 ceiling now applied, further controls may be recommended for later enactment by a special commission created under the new law.

##### **Interim Program**

Before full operation of the new law, unused quotas under the older law will be distributed to other nations within the pattern of the new law. Most aliens now on waiting lists in low-quota nations under the old law, and who fit the preferences of the new law, will be accommodated by the interim program. Exception: Italy, where the waiting list exceeds unused old-law quotas available to them from other nations.

##### **Temporary Present Residents**

Aliens now in the U.S. on a temporary basis may qualify for permanent residence within the scope of the new law, and will receive prior consideration over new admittees as the law goes into effect.

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FACING UP TO RED CHINA.  
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Whether or not the war in Vietnam develops into a direct confrontation, the United States must face up to the grim fact that Red China probably can force entry into the United Nations this year over U.S. objections.

For 15 years, the United States has blocked admittance of the Asian giant into the U.N. But in 1965, Peking was barred only by the slim margin of a 47-47 tie vote in the General Assembly. France, our NATO partner, voted against the United States. Chile, recipient of our aid, abstained from voting.

Thus, President Johnson not only has to brace for defeat in the U.N. on the Red China issue, but also begin preparing U.S. public opinion, since the Administration is committed to supporting the U.N. Admittance of Red China into the U.N. would kick off a tremendous let's-get-out campaign in the United States. Already, some 51 Senators and 280 House members favor reconsideration of U.S. support if Peking gets into the U.N.

Amidst the swirling tempests over stepping up the war effort and spreading out the peace effort, Congress is also buffeted by conflicting trade winds.

Demand is rising that the Administration move sternly to halt trade with North Vietnam . . . at least by countries benefiting from our aid. The Administration is seeking to persuade Congress it is in the U.S. interest to expand trade with the communist lands of Europe, while banning trade with red countries of Asia.

President Johnson wants to liberalize world trade under a five-year Congressional grant of power called the Kennedy Round. After three years of talks, the Kennedy Round has failed to square off on the issues because Europe's Common Market can't find common ground with France over agricultural products.

Some Latin American countries are seeking a tariff-preferential market in the United States to compensate for Europe's import discrimination favoring the Africans. Both Latin America and Africa seek U.S. support for international commodity agreements. Congress reluctantly approved a world pact on coffee last year, but only on an experimental basis.

Fully aware of the growing disillusionment of Congress and the public with U.S. aid programs, AID (Agency for International Development), under former Budget Bureau Chief David E. Bell, has been taking a harder look at our giving.

In return for economic assistance, the United States says it is now demanding policies of stabilization and self-development in the recipient countries, along with clear and definite priorities on achievement goals. In different instances, the United States now insists on tax reform, educational reform, land ownership reform, or belt-tightening monetary policies . . . with emphasis on self-help and a specific aid termination objective.

The Administration pitch now underscores that our aid saved Western Europe and Japan from being overrun by the reds and helped 26 countries get back on their feet.

# DATELINE WASHINGTON



## PEOPLE AND QUOTES:

### U.S. POLICY

"We will not be defeated. We will not grow tired." President Johnson.

### VIETNAM PREDICTION

"We have stopped losing the war." Defense Sec'y Robert S. McNamara.

### PREVENTING AGGRESSION

"If we withdraw . . . we will encourage the belief that aggression pays off and will succeed elsewhere." Asst. Sec'y of State Douglas MacArthur II.

### LONG WAR

"We should have no illusions about achieving success quickly in Vietnam." Gen. Harold K. Johnson, Army Chief of Staff.

### NO SURRENDER

"There is not going to be a negotiation which surrenders the freedom and safety of South Vietnam." Sec'y of State Dean Rusk.

### INSULT TO G.I.'s

"I was startled to see flags of the Vietcong enemy of this country in the streets of Washington. It's an insult to the American fighting men and their families . . ." U.S. Marine Corps Commandant Wallace M. Greene, Jr.

### COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

"It is Communist aggression that must stop if peace is to be restored to Vietnam, and it is Communist aggression that will be stopped." U.S. Rep. to U.N. Arthur J. Goldberg.

### EUROPE'S ROLE

"We Americans are restless for the time when Europe will take on broader world responsibilities." U.S. Ambassador to European Common Market John W. Tuthill.

### WHOA ON PENSIONS

"It is not in the economy's interest to encourage widespread early retirement." Otto Eckstein, President's Council of Economic Advisors.

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## The Battle of the Bulge, Part II

### DISASTER AND REACTION IN THE ARDENNES

(Continued from page 13)

Hitler himself set an absolute deadline of Dec. 18 for his divisions to reach the Meuse. The first chapter of the story of the battle, then, is the "line on Dec. 20," etched across the map—a line of failure for the panzers who lost while winning, and success for the American time buyers who won while losing. We have had a glimpse of the Engineers at Trois Ponts, the 110th Regiment before Bastogne, and the odd command at St. Vith buying this time. In the middle of the front, the 112th Regiment bought some of it too, before it went up to buy more at St. Vith.

The whole day of Dec. 16 two German divisions failed to budge the 112th from bridges it held on the Our River, at the very front. By the time enemy infantry forced the 112th from the bridges on Dec. 17, the German 58th Corps Commander decided that this well defended spot was no place to move his tank division in a hurry. He took it south and it didn't move into the Bulge again until the 18th.

This was the 116th Panzer Division. Follow its subsequent schedule briefly: It passed north of Bastogne toward Ortheuville. North of Ortheuville it found a bridge over the Ourthe River blown by the supply trains of the 7th Armored Division, whose tanks were engaged forward at St. Vith. Turning south it found a bridge at Ortheuville intact, but in the hands of a mixed group of engineers and antitank men who could blow it in a

minute. The whole German corps doubled back in its tracks to Houffalize (a maneuver costing virtually a day) to seek a bridging of the Ourthe northwest of there that would hold tanks. All the way to the north edge of the Bulge it found the Ourthe bridges held by 7th Armored supply men, 51st Combat Engineers, 9th Canadian Forestry men. It overwhelmed some of them, but they didn't yield a bridge intact. At Hotton, east of Rochefort, the 116th Panzer engaged in a terrible two-day battle with the 3rd Armored Division and an assortment of American combat engineers. They held the bridge at Hotton and 116th Panzer turned south again. On the night of the 22nd of December it finally found a bridge at La Roche that the Americans had had to leave, not more than eight miles northwest of Houffalize, where the same panzers had been four days earlier. The 116th Panzer Division was finally across the Ourthe on the morning of Dec. 23 and back up near the point of the Bulge to be slaughtered Dec. 25, 26, 27 by superior American forces that had arrived during the time that tiny groups of defenders had forced it to run a rat maze inside the Bulge.

Another part of the Bulge never became Bulge at all. The 6th Panzer Army, which Hitler considered his main striking force, was supposed to break through all the way from Monschau on the north to a point half way between St. Vith and Elsenborn (on our map). The narrow

breakthrough north of St. Vith was chiefly Peiper's—he who ran out of gas in the trap north of Trois Ponts. Peiper's was a taskforce of one division of the 6th Panzer Army. He could have used some help, but where were the rest of his own 1st SS Panzer Division and the whole 12th SS Panzer Division, not to mention their supporting Volksgrenadier (infantry) divisions?

The strongest part of the 1st SS Panzer Division, coming along behind Peiper, got tangled up with that part of the 7th Armored Division that was covering Clarke's St. Vith flanks on the rear and north. Hitler had said to by-pass resistance and move fast. But 7th Armored fought for the road and there wasn't any other road. By the time these units struggled forward, Peiper's Kampfgruppe was bagged and the U.S. 30th Division blocked the path of rescuers at Stavelot.

Now note the unbroken front on the stretch from Elsenborn to Monschau. The top half of it is simple. Hitler couldn't afford an armored division there. He hit it with artillery and infantry, and no more tanks than those normal to an infantry division. Elements of the U.S. 99th Division holding entrenched infantry and artillery positions simply met every attack near Monschau with counterfire, and counterattack, and threw them all back with heavy losses throughout the Battle of the Bulge.

But the bottom half of the Elsenborn-Monschau stretch is another story. The U.S. 99th Division's three regiments (393rd, 394th and 395th) held this whole front and the U.S. 2nd Division was right in their midst on Dec. 16, pushing an offensive against the German Westwall. The green 99th held the line while the veteran 2nd attacked through it. Much of the 99th's southern artillery was on a commanding ridge at Elsenborn.

TO FOLLOW WHAT happened east of Elsenborn, an X and two little dotted lines have been drawn on our map. The X stands for the twin villages of Krinkelt and Rocherath. The dotted northerly line is a road that led up to the U.S. 2nd Division, and was its *only* road out to the heights of Elsenborn. The dotted line east was the main route chosen by two German divisions (one infantry, one armored) to smash right through Malmedy and into the First Army rear supply and command areas that Peiper had by-passed. Theirs was the best and shortest road to the Meuse, and these two divisions were Hitler's main northern striking force for Antwerp.

The road east of the twin villages was covered by the 393rd Regiment, with the 394th on its south. On Dec. 16, German infantry and tanks hit both of these regiments on the east, and the 394th on the



"Look, if we ever find it—let's paint it black."

south as well, when a gap was opened north of St. Vith. Aided by 99th Division artillery on Elsenborn ridge, the two regiments gave ground grudgingly, giving and receiving enormous casualties. They held the Germans out of the twin villages that day, and hence kept open the only escape route for the 2nd Division.

Not until the next day did the First Army realize the scope of the German attack and authorize the 2nd Division to break off its offensive and get up to Elsenborn before the 99th and 2nd Divisions were both cut off by wheeling German forces pouring through the hole below them.

It was almost too late to get out. For three days and nights there was bloody carnage in the twin villages. The 393rd and 394th Regiments of the 99th Division put their backs to the villages and fought off the German infantry and armor from the east. As each unit of the 2nd trooped down the other road it dug in at the twin villages to keep the door open for the units still to come. These ground units were no match for the overwhelming German power by themselves. But the 2nd Division's artillery and Fifth Corps' reserve artillery joined the 99th's big guns at Elsenborn and poured

fire in on call. The 2nd Division stayed on until all 99th units had drawn back. On Dec. 20 its survivors pulled back to the heights of Elsenborn and left the twin villages to the Germans.

By Dec. 19 there already had been hell to pay in the German high command for all this. The tanks of the *12th SS Panzer Division* had then been nailed down for three days in front of the twin villages, barely four miles from their jumpoff.

**B**ACK on Dec. 16, Elsenborn's south had been naked when Peiper raced by to the west. Had *12th SS Panzer* followed him and wheeled up it might have destroyed both the 99th and 2nd Divisions on their rears. The cumulative disaster that could have followed for the rest of the First Army rear area can only be imagined.

Now on Dec. 19, the German high command saw the possibility of breaking Elsenborn from the south. It pulled *12th SS Panzer* around the shoulder, leaving the infantry to fight the 2nd Division in the twin villages for another day. The next day, the *12th SS Panzer*'s tanks stormed up toward Elsenborn via a little town called Butgenbach, just south of the ridge. But Dec. 20 was not Dec. 16. Blood had bought time again.

Now two regiments of the American 1st Division had been thrown down from reserves farther north, and a third was on its way. The 1st Division's 26th Regiment blocked the way at Butgenbach. Savage attacks were met by close infighting by the 26th and more merciless fire from the evergrowing artillery at Elsenborn. Hurled back, the panzers found a gap between the 26th and the 16th Regiments of the 1st Division, now in the line to the west of the 26th. Just as they assaulted the gap, reserve elements of the 18th Regiment joined to plug the gap, and in the face of 300 more artillery missions promptly executed from the heights, *12th SS Panzer* crumbled back. Now the German high command gave up all hope of breaking the north shoulder. The main mission of the *6th Panzer Army* was cancelled and transferred to the *5th Panzer Army*.

The time originally purchased at the twin villages by the sacrifices of the 99th and 2nd Divisions held the north shoulder of the Bulge and stopped any breakthrough into the First Army rear, north of Elsenborn. Even more, it permitted the cementing of the entire north limits of the Bulge from the shoulder all the way to the Meuse. Now, along the once

(Continued on page 48)

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## The Battle of the Bulge, Part II

### DISASTER AND REACTION IN THE ARDENNES

(Continued from page 47)

defenseless line from Elsenborn back to the Meuse, U.S. divisions were arrayed in this order—99th, 2nd, 1st, 30th, 82nd Airborne, 7th Armored (after finally backing off from St. Vith), 84th and 2nd Armored, while the U.S. 9th had come down to cover the front below Monschau vacated by the 99th and 2nd. At the Meuse, British Field Marshal Montgomery called down an array of British armor and infantry, facing squarely at the point of the Bulge, just in case. When the 5th Panzer Army, which was having considerably more success crashing through the center and around (but not through) Bastogne, would get its vanguard up to the point of the Bulge it would find this array of Allied power waiting on its nose and its right instead of the friendly and failed 6th Panzer Army. And in the time lost it would find the weather clear at last and a hornet-swarm of Allied planes to add to its undoing.

Morgenthau plan as a gigantic double-cross. In the face of it, the least German soldier and the highest general was again ready to protect the Fatherland with his dying breath, and the GIs in the Bulge met a desperate enemy soldier who had suddenly found the strength of two. The GI himself, when word flashed through the area that the Germans were murdering prisoners, also turned tiger. The struggle became warfare at its most savage, as the final casualty list (76,890 Americans and 81,834 Germans killed, wounded, missing) well testifies.

Hitler believed that the American soldier was a "rabble" who would run if his units were disorganized in battle. He



"I couldn't find the sleeping pills—just shut your eyes!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

HOW DID MEN fight in those first days when the shape of the battle was hardly perceived? The tenacity and valor of the Germans surprised the Americans quite as much as the unexpected attack. While the heart of some of the panzer divisions were crack troops, this was not the German army of 1940. Hitler had scraped the bottom of the barrel to "flesh out" the divisions. The Germans had run across France like a defeated army since early July. An entire German army in France had surrendered to an American lieutenant to be spared further air attack. But in the Bulge, as in the battle of the Huertgen Forest that preceded it, even the least experienced German soldier fought like a tiger. He fought when the going was good, and in retreat he made the Americans pay for every inch. Unquestionably, this sprang from an American political mistake, the announcement of the Morgenthau plan for the reduction of Germany to a pastoral country.

Unconditional surrender, Roosevelt's policy all along, only meant that the Allies would dictate the peace. The Morgenthau plan attempted to describe a humiliating peace that would be dictated. We were never able, or willing, to apply the Morgenthau plan after the war, but instead have supported a thriving industrial West Germany as a military ally in NATO. The German generals who tried to assassinate Hitler in July had it from devious American intelligence that if the Nazis were rooted out an honorable peace was possible, and hundreds of German officers were killed for participating in the plot when it failed. Their surviving colleagues looked upon the

cooked up a bag of tricks to hasten the confusion of the GIs. To paratroops dropped behind the lines were added dummy paratroops as well. Special German commandos organized by Otto Skorzeny were sent out to infiltrate, posing as Americans, to add to the confusion and disintegration of GI morale. These activities tricked many of the U.S. fighting men, but bred more panic in rear areas than among the fighting troops. Von Manteuffel had warned that the German, accustomed to carrying out orders strictly, was more apt to go to pieces if his command were broken up than the Americans, who had been guerrilla fighters since Indian days.

Thousands of Americans were cut off from their commands on Dec. 16 and 17. Individuals from platoons, platoons from companies, companies from battalions, battalions from regiments, regiments from divisions, divisions from corps. After the first numbing of surprise wore off, much of the time that was bought was purchased by straggling individuals

and units who "went into business for themselves." At one time in Rocherath a battalion commander of the 38th Regiment was reported to have men from 16 different companies fighting under him. Time and again in the Bulge a straggling outfit met another fighting unit and joined in its next assault, on the spot.

At least two small groups in the 28th Division turned a German trick back on the foe by posing as Germans in American uniforms. When a 110th Regiment artillery unit seemed doomed several miles in front of Bastogne, GIs on a lone halftrack of the 447th AA Battalion waved the threatening German column forward in friendly fashion. A hundred of the foe dropped their guard and moved up smiling, to be mowed down by the halftrack's machineguns. Nearby, 235 men of the surrounded 1st Battalion of the 112th Regiment went to the bridge at Ouren where their command post had been captured. In the presence of a half-squad of Germans, they lined up in German formation, and, as an officer shouted commands in German, marched across the bridge and out of sight to rejoin the 112th.

Many of the independent actions of small—often lost—American groups are only known from the German records. A passage from Hugh Cole's official U.S. Army history on the straggler warfare cannot be improved upon:

"A handful of ordnance mechanics manning a Sherman tank fresh from the repair shop are seen at a bridge. By their mere presence they check an enemy column long enough for the bridge to be demolished. The tank and its crew disappear. They have affected the course of the Ardennes battle, even though mi-

nutely, but history does not record from whence they came or whither they went. A signal officer checking his wire along a byroad encounters a German column; he wheels his jeep and races back to alert a section of tank destroyers standing at a crossroad. Both he and the gunners are and remain anonymous. Yet the tank destroyers with a few shots rob the enemy of precious minutes, even hours. A platoon of engineers appears in one terse sentence of a German commander's report. They have fought bravely, says the foe, and forced him to waste a couple of hours in deployment and maneuver. In this brief emergence from the fog of war the engineer platoon makes its bid for recognition in history. That is all. A small group of stragglers suddenly become tired of what seems to be eternally retreating. Miles back they ceased to be part of an organized combat formation, and recorded history, at that point, lost them. The sound of firing is heard for 15 minutes, an hour, coming from a patch of woods, a tiny village, the opposite side of a hill. The enemy has been delayed; the enemy resumes the march westward. Weeks later a graves registration team uncovers mute evidence of a last-ditch stand at woods, village, or hill."

Thus was Hitler's big offensive bogged down in the Ardennes by inferior forces whom he expected to overrun in three days maximum. There remains the story of the depredations of the German drive on the center and the south flank, the struggle at Bastogne, the halting of all forward momentum, the nasty task of erasing the Bulge, and the aftermath, which still echoes to this day.

(To be continued)

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## The Cunning 'Coon

WHICH WILD ANIMAL do you consider the cleverest? Many outdoorsmen vote for the 'coon. The Sioux Indians called it "little man." The Algonquins named it *arakun*, or "hand scratcher," from which we get the word, raccoon. When the white man came to America, about 50,000,000 of these animals roamed the country, as estimated from the volume of fur sales. We still have at least that number, partly because their fur value has decreased (50¢ a pelt average), and because their natural enemies (mountain lion, wolf and fisher) have been depleted. But mainly because the little 'coon is a most adaptable feeder; it is omnivorous and will eat whatever is edible and available. Except tomatoes!

The raccoon's keenest sense is touch; it identifies food by feeling with its five-fin-

FROM NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY



'Coon in a coop.

gered human-like hands. It will wash food if water is available, but washing isn't a necessity, just a dunking habit. It isn't to moisten a mouthful to make it easy to swallow; the 'coon has excellent salivary glands, say biologists. When it eats it curls its lips into a snarl, but only to keep its white whiskers clean. The species ranks second to the monkey in intelligence. This explains its skill in opening a garbage can, shucking an ear of corn and raiding a picnic basket. And in pulling a hen piece-by-piece through a chicken-wire fence of a chicken yard.

Hunters lure 'coons to within gunshot by blowing calls which squeal like wounded rabbits and, in coastal areas, by calls that imitate wounded sea gulls. But most hunting is done with trained coonhounds at night when these animals are most active. The hounds trail one until it climbs a tree and they keep it treed till the hunter comes, shines a light on it and shoots it. But it isn't easy hunting, roaming miles of dark woods at night. And sometimes the 'coon will slip away from the hounds as cunningly as a fox. Fall is hunting time. Then the 'coon is most brazen and goes on a feeding spree to

store fat for the lean winter ahead. This fat is even stored in the tail! The species doesn't hibernate, however. In northern states one will leave its winter den to raid a promising garbage can if the temperature isn't far below 20 degrees. Incidentally, they help to keep the vermin population down.

A raccoon, captured as a baby, makes an interesting and devoted pet—until it's about two years old. After that it becomes vicious. Disposing of it then is no problem; just return it to the woods. Of all animals, none reverts to the wild state more quickly. And as the abundance of 'coons proves, they're well able to take care of themselves.

**ONE 'COON-HUNTING PROBLEM** arises when the critter climbs a tree so high that you can't spot him with a light. The remedy is a plastic game-call named *Coon Squaller*, available for \$2.95 from Bill Boatman of Bainbridge, Ohio. When you blow it, it makes more racket than a cat-and-dog fight, and the 'coon comes barreling down from the tree to seek quieter quarters. You can let 'im go for another chase, or nab him right there.

**FREE FISHING MOVIE** is available on loan to outdoor clubs from the Fred Arbogast Co., 313 W. North St., Akron, Ohio 44303. It highlights a trip to the Canadian Northwest Territory for grayling, lake trout and Arctic charr. The waters fished are the Great Bear Lake, the Camscl and Tree Rivers. Send your request on your club's stationery. You pay only the return postage.

**WHEN CLOSING YOUR CAMP** for the season, you can prevent mildew and musty smells in closets, beds, stored bedding and furniture by wrapping ordinary charcoal briquets in small cloths and placing them in the storage places, writes H. Josephs of Gardenville, Pa. They'll absorb moisture and odors and, unlike camphor flakes, leave no objectionable odor of their own.

**DEER CALLS CAN BE DANGEROUS**, say the wardens. They not only call deer but also other hunters, one of whom may be trigger happy. When a horde of hunters is afoot, leave your call at home; it probably won't work anyhow under such circumstances because the deer will be too spooky to behave naturally. The deer call works best, and is safest, in the deep woods where hunters are few and far between.

If you have a helpful idea for this feature send it in. If we can use it we'll pay you \$5.00. However, we cannot acknowledge, return, or enter into correspondence concerning contributions. Address: Outdoor Editor, The American Legion Magazine, 720 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10019.

spare a number of them better than we can spare so many privates," the President said.

Stradling wrote later that now he became very cool, and resolved to tell the President the whole truth. He told Lincoln that so far as he knew the Army had perfect confidence in the President, but had had no respect for General Burnside, who had fought the battle of Fredericksburg. He then proceeded to give Lincoln his own view of the battle, as Lincoln said, "This is very interesting to me, so please go ahead."

Stradling went into some details of the action, saying even the privates could not understand why the Union Army had not tried to flank Lee's position, rather than engage in the frontal attack which had resulted in heavy loss and disaster. Lincoln listened attentively and remarked that Stradling's views were very plausible.

Then Lincoln asked bluntly about the effect of the Emancipation Proclamation. Stradling said that while he personally favored it, many in the Army did not, and many others had used it as an excuse to desert or get out of combat duty.

After these candid remarks about high politics and the command of the Army, Lincoln sat still for a long moment. Then he told Stradling he was "very glad indeed to have had his views," and continued on a long, direct and extremely lucid explanation of why he had acted as he had, both in the name of justice and war strategy. Finally, he asked how the rank and file regarded General Hooker, a remarkable question to put to a young, country sergeant of cavalry.

Stradling replied that the Army liked Hooker well enough; he was a hard fighter, and they respected him.

With that, the President extended his hand and wished Stradling a speedy passage.

**T**HIS KIND OF informal discussion was repeated between Lincoln and various soldiers on many occasions. It was undoubtedly one of the many ways by which Lincoln made his feelings known to the troops, and learned theirs in return. The fact that Lincoln and his volunteer soldiers understood each other perfectly was proved in the election of November 1864.

The election was remarkable for two reasons. One was that, in the middle of the nation's most desperate war, it was held at all. Most states arranged for their regiments to vote in the field; the War Department tried to secure voting leave for those who had to go home.

The other amazing fact about this national election was that the Union armies in the field voted overwhelmingly for Lincoln—whose position was to continue the fight to a finish, while the opposition hinted at a negotiated peace which would permit the boys to return home. Whatever one thinks of the War Between the States, nothing could more vividly portray the strength of American institutions and the American people.

Lincoln was re-elected by only 200,000 votes in the North, but he carried the Union armies by four-to-one. Not enough has been made, perhaps, of the fact that the soldier vote kept Abraham Lincoln in the Presidency.

When he went to the front, Lincoln the raconteur was always fascinated by

Grant and Sherman, argued that he would destroy the discipline of the Army. But probably Lincoln understood that Army even better than his brigadiers. While Lincoln's record of pardons from military justice would fill many pages, his use of this power has been generally misunderstood. He rarely acted from pure kindness, and never from a desire to set constituted authority aside for specious reasons. He never went out of his way to seek men to pardon, and only once did he attempt to set aside policy—when he wired Meade that he was unwilling to have any soldier under 18 shot, for any reason.

The cases which came to Lincoln usually had gone through a sort of screening process. Although soldiers did stop Lincoln on the street or petition him in camp, normally they or their relatives or friends had to get the ear of someone with influence in Washington to reach the President. Most cases of injustice referred to Lincoln came from Congressmen, State deputations, or even from Army officers interested in some private's case. A case needed some merit to reach the White House, and in those which seemed to have little merit Lincoln rarely intervened.

Lincoln set aside many orders for execution arising from desertion or absence without leave. By 1864 desertion

was harshly treated in the Army; it had to be. Many of the militia felt they were free to come and go, because they had initially volunteered. In September 1862, Pope could find only 60,000 of the 140,000 men on his payrolls. McClellan brought back 93,000 blue-clad soldiers from the Peninsula, but a week later could muster only 45,000. The death penalty for desertion began to be enforced, with Lincoln's approval. But Lincoln always hated to shoot men for leaving the front, and in the notorious Vallandigham case showed one of his reasons.

Former Congressman Vallandigham of Ohio was arrested in 1863 for "urging an immediate armistice and seeking of an international conference" to end the Civil War. Of course, any such conference or armistice must have left the Union divided, probably forever, and despite American guarantees of free speech, Vallandigham was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for deliberate propaganda against the nation. Lincoln commuted the sentence to exile in Canada, but was subjected to tremendous abuse in the name of "liberty and free speech."

The President replied that the ex-Congressman was not arrested for using his right of free speech, but because, by

(Continued on page 52)



"When helping someone across the street . . . never, never, push from the rear!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

soldier humor. The jokes those men told were not very different from the jokes American G.I.s told in WWI, WW2 and Korea. They were usually grim, exaggerated and grotesque, but with a steel undercurrent of cheerfulness and determination. Union soldiers even joked about Lee's whipping them again and again; American soldier humor is like no other in the world. Lincoln once said wondringly: "It seems neither death nor danger quench the grim humor of the American soldier." When he told the soldiers' jokes in the White House, civilian visitors were shocked.

Lincoln liked to visit the Army of the Potomac for other reasons, of course. He felt obliged to confer with generals, and once he said the front was the one place where office-seekers and politicians failed to follow him.

He always kept his early promise of hearing soldier complaints. He carried this so far that his generals, including

## WILL YOU SMOKE MY NEW KIND OF PIPE 30 Days at My Risk?

By E. A. CAREY

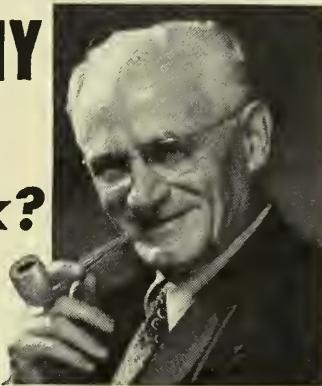
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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 51)

hampering enlistments and encouraging Union soldiers not to fight, he was striking at the life of the nation.

"Must I shoot a simple-minded soldier boy who deserts, while I must not touch a hair of a wily agitator who induces him to desert? This is none the less injurious when effected by getting a father, or brother, or friend, into a public meeting, and there working upon his feelings, till he is persuaded to write the soldier boy that he is fighting in a bad cause, for a wicked administration of a contemptible government, too weak to arrest and punish him if he should desert. I think that in such a case to silence the agitator, and save the boy, is not only constitutional but withal a great mercy."

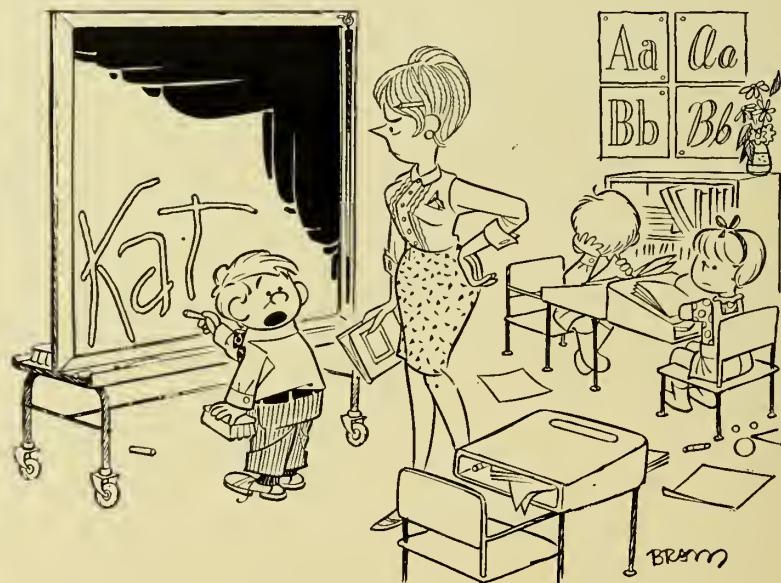
Not only those working in the North for negotiations and peace at any price but the nature of the war itself in 1864 put great pressure on Grant's forces. Lee was being bled to death by constant battering, but the Union losses caused by the necessary frontal assaults had resulted in the "unbroken funeral procession" one of Grant's corps commanders described. The Union forces were losing men by the thousands: 55,000 in six weeks in the Wilderness; more men in one hour at Cold Harbor than had died on both sides in three days at Gettysburg. But Lincoln and Grant considered the Northern strategy necessary, and that it was better to take heavy casualties now than prolong the war. The losses at first brought bitterness and discouragement, but by fall, when it was obvious to all that Northern aggressiveness was actually undermining the

South, opinion swung behind the Government. Lincoln was not wrong when he ordered Grant to "hang on with a bulldog grip and chew and choke."

But the slaughter in Virginia required a well-regulated as well as a motivated Army. The final story of the Civil War, as every military observer knows, was the transference of the hordes of American farm boys, the kind who had broken and run at First and Second Manassas, into brigades who took Lee's terrible mauling and came back for more. In this atmosphere, in this grim desperation, military inefficiency or malfeasance could not be tolerated. Men were summarily tried and shot for sleeping on sentry duty or for being absent without leave. There were no psychiatrists or psychologists with the Union armies to explain away certain human conduct. The South observed the same policies; Braxton Bragg never made any bones about shooting his own deserters.

**L**INCOLN KNEW the necessity for this kind of discipline. But he always hated it, and in some small way he tried to act as the Union armies' reviewing psychologist, to save those men whose saving would add to the common good. He tried to think not only of the desperation of the hour, but beyond the war. He pardoned men with small children, and he pardoned thousands of Confederates arrested as rebels. But he seldom pardoned deliberate acts. He let bounty jumpers and men who had cheated the nation hang. He did not save a doctor with influential friends who picked a

(Continued on page 54)



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## ABRAHAM LINCOLN AND HIS SOLDIERS

(Continued from page 52)

fight with a Negro officer and shot him dead. Above all, he tried to save men who for some reason or other seemed worth saving.

There is not only humor but a kind of magnificence in the terse personnel actions and pardons Lincoln wrote:

"There is a mistake somewhere in this case. Will the Secretary of the Army correct it, or else explain to me wherein the hitch is?" Secretary Stanton got the point.

For a volunteer who had panicked under fire, "I have never been sure but what I might drop my gun and run, myself. Let him fight instead of being shot."

In the case of a homesick teen-ager, miserable in the strangeness and terror of his first days in the Army, who had gone home to mother, "I don't see that shooting him will do him any good."

"I could have done the same thing," he said, pardoning a Vermonter who had fallen asleep on sentry duty after a battle. The boy was killed in action the next spring.

Lincoln seemed to feel that a Republic which could make its soldiers fight only by shooting them was not the kind of nation he had raised his Army to save.

To a certain Colonel Mulligan, he wired: "If you haven't shot Barney D. yet, don't."

"Job Smith is not to be shot until further orders from me," he telegraphed General Butler, infuriating the General because the sentence was not actually set aside but continued until it no longer mattered. After Appomattox, no one was much interested in shooting Union soldiers.

All of Lincoln's actions did not deal with death or shooting or grim things. He wrote Stanton: "I personally wish Jacob R. Freese, of New Jersey, to be appointed a colonel of a colored regiment—and this regardless of whether he can tell the exact shade of Julius Caesar's hair."

A girl's letter reached the President from Pennsylvania. On his last leave she and her soldier fiancé had "foolishly indulged too freely in matrimonial affairs," the results of which were "going to bring upon us both an unlawful family, providing you do not take mercy upon us and grant him a leave of absence in order to ratify past events." On this letter Lincoln scribbled: "Stanton. Send him to her, by all means."

The final, tragic side of Lincoln's relations with his soldiers was the many letters of condolence he felt compelled to write. One in particular stands above them all, and it now hangs in Oxford University "as a model of pure and ex-

quisite diction which has never been excelled." It does not matter that the facts which drove the President to write it were in some respects untrue, and some of Mrs. Bixby's sons survived. Lincoln never lived to learn it.

Executive Mansion,  
Washington, Nov. 21, 1864

To Mrs. Bixby, Boston, Mass.

Dear Madame:

I have been shown in the files of the War Department a statement of the Adjutant General of Massachusetts that you are the mother of five sons who have died gloriously on the field of battle. I feel how weak and fruitless must be any words of mine which would attempt to beguile you from the grief of a loss so overwhelming. But I cannot refrain from tendering to you the consolation that may be found in the thanks of the Republic they died to save. I pray that our Heavenly Father may assuage the anguish of your bereavement, and leave you only the cherished memory of the loved and lost, and the solemn pride that must be yours to have laid so costly a sacrifice upon the altar of freedom.

Yours very sincerely and respectfully,  
A. Lincoln.

In the course of human events armies come and go. Mr. Lincoln's notes and telegrams crumble with age, and his soldiers are all dust. But that letter, and the memory of the men it evokes, shall live so long as this Republic stands.

THE END



"We're having a big pork roast on Sunday, dear, that will take a long time to get done, so you can preach a half-hour longer than usual."

# PERSONAL

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RAZOR & TIRE NEWS.

You hear a lot of moaning these days over the chances of inflation. **Will our standard of living decline in 1966?** On balance, the answer is no. In fact, the way the figures stack up now it should rise. Here's why:

- Aggregate wages and salaries this year will go up about 3%.
- But prices—even by the dimmest view—won't edge up by more than 2% (most guesses are less than that).

Employment throughout the year should be very high. Skilled labor will continue in short supply. And wage hassles should be at a minimum, because **only one major union contract is up for discussion** (the electrical workers).

★ ★ ★

If you want to supplement your Social Security benefit payments by continuing to work, you'll get a better break this year. The law has been changed so that you can earn \$1,500 without penalty (the old dividing line was \$1,200). Specifically:

- If you bring home up to \$1,500 (or \$125 a month), your Social Security payments will remain intact.
- The next \$1,200 may cost you \$1 in Social Security benefits for every \$2 you earn. Thus if you made \$1,900, you might lose \$200 worth of benefits.
- On anything over \$2,700, you may lose dollar for dollar. Wages of \$3,000 could mean a reduction of \$900 in Social Security income.

There's another angle to this, though. **If your monthly wages fluctuate widely, your Social Security loss could be adjusted downward.** For example:

Suppose you made \$1,000 in January, but only \$100 in each of the next 11 months. True, your total earnings would be \$2,100, but your penalty would not be \$300 (one-half the excess over \$1,500); instead you would be penalized only for January—the sole month in which you topped the \$125 mark. In other words, the Government takes into account the pattern of your earnings on a month to month basis as well as the total yearly amount.

★ ★ ★

In the area of bladed equipment, these new developments are shaping up:  
**RAZORS AND BLADES:** Major blade manufacturers—Gillette, Schick, and Personna (Philip Morris)—now are pushing improved versions of the stainless-steel blade, which rapidly is replacing the regular-steel blade. Meantime a new type of razor, using a principle familiar in photography, is coming on the market: The cartridge-load razor into which a continuous coil of sharpened steel is fed à la film. Gillette's Techmatic (\$2.95) already has nationwide distribution, while Schick is testing one called Kronamatic.

★ ★ ★

Tire makers, uneasy about possible state and federal safety legislation, now test new tires for:

1) Endurance under conditions of heavy overloading, 2) performance at high speeds with big load, 3) ability to withstand severe bruising, 4) proper size, 5) "bead unseating"—which means how well the tire will cling to the rim during fast cornering or bumping of the sidewalls. Tire prices, by and large, won't be affected because competition among makers is too severe.

Meantime, note that "radial ply" tires now are available for many regular models. Originally used only on sports cars, these casings are very tough (the ply runs crosswise to the direction of travel) and have a low roll-resistance. In a nutshell: they last longer and may improve gas mileage, but they give a bit stiffer ride and cost upwards of \$10 more than regular tires.

★ ★ ★

Reminder: If you want to get in on the supplemental health insurance part of Medicare right away, you must sign up by March 31. This plan pays 80% of medical service costs in excess of \$50; the premium is \$3 a month.

—By Edgar A. Grunwald

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Troubled With Getting Up Nights,  
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Nervousness, Tiredness.

This New Free Book points out that if you are a victim of the above symptoms, the trouble may be traceable to Glandular Inflammation . . . a condition that very commonly occurs in men of middle age or past and is often accompanied by despondency, emotional upset and other mental and nervous reactions.

The book explains that, although many people mistakenly think surgery is the only answer to Glandular Inflammation, there is now a non-surgical treatment available.

### NON-SURGICAL TREATMENTS

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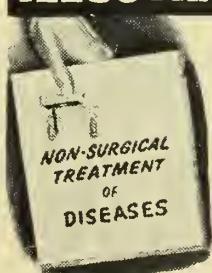
The Non-Surgical treatment described in this book requires no painful surgery, hospitalization, anesthesia or long period of convalescence. Treatment takes but a short time and the cost is reasonable.

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## A HISTORY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 27)

knowledge, training, honor, faith, helpfulness, courtesy, reverence, and comradeship. The Five Point Program of Service covers: patriotism, citizenship, discipline, leadership, and Legionism. Awards are available from the Legion's National Emblem Sales Division for the successful completion of the two programs.

The basic creed of the Sons is adherence to the high principles set forth in the Preamble to the Constitution of The American Legion, which the S.A.L.'s Constitution closely resembles, with the exception of minor but necessary modifications.

EACH SQUADRON exists and flourishes only as an adjunct to its sponsoring Legion post. In this way, a very definite place in the work and programs of the Legion is provided for these male descendants of Legionnaires.

As with the parent organization, the observance of major holidays and other appropriate patriotic occasions is a strong S.A.L. activity. Many squadrons furnish color guards, drill teams and drum & bugle corps in their cooperation with schools and organizations on special patriotic programs.

The Sons are also active as volunteer hospital workers within the program of the Veterans Administration Voluntary Service. Known as Volunteers, these young people, either members of the S.A.L. or junior members of the Legion's Auxiliary, have made valuable contributions over the years to the Volunteer program in the nation's veterans hospitals.

A third major activity brings the Sons into cooperation with the Legion and the National Rifle Association. The N.R.A. conducts annual postal rifle matches for members of the S.A.L. which include competition for both individuals and teams, firing rimfire rifles, CO<sub>2</sub>, pneumatic or spring-type air rifles with rifled barrel. This program provides excellent recreational activity and stimulates interest in rifle marksmanship and firearms safety. For detailed information on how to establish a marksmanship program for an S.A.L. squadron, write to: National Rifle Association, 1600 Rhode Island Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Local S.A.L. activities are as myriad as there are squadrons. They fit into and complement their own communities by participating in: fund raising; patriotic holiday observances; district, detachment and department conventions and functions; poppy sales; all sports; educational field trips; the training of new squadrons; post affairs, socials, and parades; roller skating parties; dances; model building contests; essay contests;

the study of the U.S. Constitution, and in community fire prevention programs.

They also conduct: car washes, Christmas tree sales, wiener roasts, Christmas toy drives for orphans, bowling leagues, shows at various children's institutions and organized nationwide charity drives.

The bare-bones statistics from a yearly report by Hamilton Squadron No. 20 of Baltimore, Md., is indicative of the activities of many S.A.L. squadrons in the country, yet it doesn't begin to relate their year's accomplishments.

For the period from June 1, 1964, to May 31, 1965, Squadron 20 devoted 212 hours to Rehabilitation; 3,173 hours to



"Now get yourself one—I don't like to drink alone."

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

Community Service; 140 hours to Child Welfare, and 24,150 hours to Americanism. The success of Squadron 20's program is due largely to the fact that sponsoring Hamilton Post members devoted 5,555 hours in support of their Sons. Funds expended in support of squadron activities—\$4,554.05.

The American Legion of Maryland is one of those departments that believe the S.A.L. will one day carry on its work when the Legion ceases to exist. To that end the Maryland Legion has established three foundations which were opened as trusteeships in the amount of \$30,000 each in the fields of Americanism, Child Welfare and Rehabilitation. Together, the three foundations are now worth over \$125,000. Maryland considers their S.A.L. the official inheritor of these foundations and has legally arranged that the income from the trusteeships will go to the S.A.L. when the parent organization no longer functions.

The activities of Maryland's 1,187-member S.A.L. (1964 figures) go beyond the spectrum of most S.A.L.'s. The Sons participate in the department convention, Memorial and Veterans Day ceremonies, Department Executive Committee meetings, and all other important department functions. The Department Sons American Legion Commission conducts summer camps for sons. This year they held the first annual Encampment on the grounds of the U.S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

At the state Legion convention, as the photos with this article show, Maryland's well-organized Sons act as pages, messengers and assistants to the convention sergeant-at-arms. They move chairs, carry equipment, distribute and collect reports, and generally help in all ways possible. All the while they are listening and learning.

Nationally, the Sons have developed a great many drum & bugle corps. They have founded summer camps too. In emergencies, they have worked alongside their sponsoring Legionnaires in flood, earthquake and other disaster relief work.

Put briefly, you name it, and if the boys of a well-organized squadron are big enough, they'll find a way to handle it.

In the S.A.L.'s "golden days" of the late 1930's, Sons were very closely involved in such Legion affairs as aerial membership roundups, nationwide Legion radio programs and national Legion conventions. In 1939, the championship S.A.L. Drum & Bugle Corps from Des Moines, Iowa, and the championship S.A.L. Band from Meridian, Miss., appeared at the 21st National Convention business sessions in Chicago, Ill. This was the first time S.A.L. units had participated in a convention session.

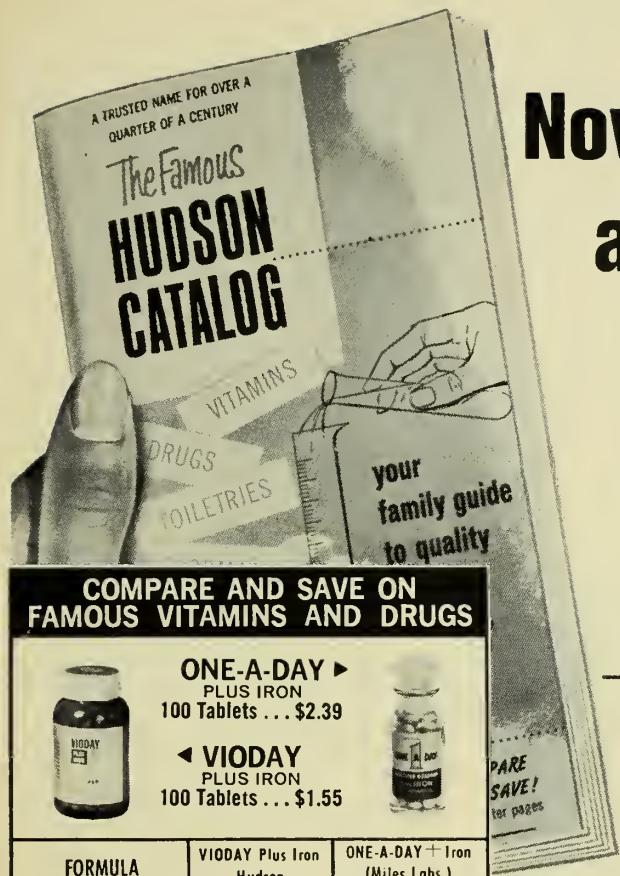
Many Sons also participated in other Legion youth programs such as Boys' States, Legion Junior Baseball and the Oratorical Contests.

DURING SUMMER vacation months, some S.A.L. squadrons even toured the country for thousands of miles in special vehicles and were given "red carpet" treatment in the municipalities they visited. One such squadron was Rudolph Lambert Squadron No. 7 of Port Arthur, Tex.

In 1938, the Detachment of Texas had an S.A.L. encampment at Camp Mabry for 725 Sons. The Texas Boys' State program for the year was an important part of the S.A.L. encampment schedule.

S.A.L. installations of officers were such huge affairs in those days that some ceremonies had to be held in armories. Over 500 people attended when the 122nd Squadron installed its first corps

(Continued on page 58)



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## A HISTORY OF THE SONS OF THE AMERICAN LEGION

(Continued from page 56)

of officers at the 122nd Field Artillery Armory in Chicago, Ill., on October 9, 1938.

Legion posts around the nation set up career development programs for their Sons, introducing them by means of tours and lectures to various professions and occupations, thus providing early guidance.

In 1938, when the S.A.L. had 60,383 members and was growing, Paramount Pictures released a film called "Sons of the Legion." Starred in it were Donald O'Connor, William Frawley (he later played Fred Mertz on the "Lucy" TV show), Lynn Overman and Evelyn Keyes. The movie played in several thousand theaters around the world. It had its greatest successes at U.S. theaters where local S.A.L. musical units furnished the "live" entertainment. It was re-released on television.

The S.A.L.'s monthly national newspaper expanded into full tabloid size in January 1938. From April 1934 to December 1934, it had been published as a small pamphlet of limited circulation, temporarily called The Sons of The American Legion Bulletin while it searched for a name. Christened The Legion Heir, it went through a succession of format changes until its full blooming in January 1938 as a tabloid newspaper available to all members. The Legion Heir folded in December 1941, coincidental with America's entry into WW2.

The first National Assembly of the S.A.L. took place September 1938 in Los Angeles during the Legion's 20th National Convention. However, the S.A.L. did not and still does not have national conventions, a national charter, nor national officers of its own. S.A.L.'s organizational structure is such that each squadron exists only as part of a Legion Post. The squadrons in each state are administered by detachments, which correspond to the Legion's department level organizations.

PRIOR TO MAY 1961, national direction of the Sons of The American Legion was under the Legion's Americanism Division insofar as S.A.L. activities were concerned. Administration of its membership was under the Internal Affairs Division. In July 1961 the entire program was transferred to the supervision of the Membership and Post Activities Section and handled directly by an S.A.L. Subcommittee. Legal administration of the S.A.L. still rests, as it did in the beginning, with the Legion's National Executive Committee. The present National S.A.L. Coordinator is C. L. "Bud" Johnson, whose office is at Legion Nat'l Hq in Indianapolis.

In October 1962 at Las Vegas, Nev.,

the 44th National Convention adopted Res. #382 which called for a special study group in order to revamp the structure of the S.A.L. "to make it more efficient and to provide greater benefits to The Sons of The American Legion in all departments."

And thus began a new awareness of the potentialities of the Sons.

The study group was named by the then Nat'l Cmdr James E. Powers and met April 1963 at Nat'l Hq. Some of its recommendations which were adopted by the National Executive Committee: increase the dues from 25¢ to 50¢ per member, eliminate military-sounding



"I'll pick you up at six—that is, if you think they can finish the job in an eight-hour day!"

THE AMERICAN LEGION MAGAZINE

S.A.L. titles to conform to Legion titles, and designate an official S.A.L. uniform.

The committee was continued by the next Nat'l Cmdr, Daniel F. Foley, and met in January 1964. It recommended: updating the S.A.L. Constitution, the initiation of membership awards, and the revision of the S.A.L. Handbook.

For the 1965 membership year the S.A.L. stepped ahead of the parent organization in one area. It adopted the use of automatic data processing units at Nat'l Hq to handle renewal cards. Names, addresses, squadron numbers and detachments were imprinted on the 1965 cards for all 1964 members prior to the distribution of the 1965 cards to the detachments. It was felt this would lessen the work of squadron adjutants and help eliminate dropouts.

How do Legionnaires feel about the S.A.L.?

In an organization as large as The American Legion there are bound to be diverse opinions which range from dis-

approval, to lack of knowledge of the S.A.L., to outright enthusiasm.

But some are fervent. They believe that if the great ideals and programs of the Legion are to be carried out beyond the days when there may no longer be an American Legion, then the Sons will be the organization to do the job. They call for increased participation by the S.A.L. in Legion activities and increased attention by the Legion to the care of the S.A.L.

AS THE S.A.L. is presently constituted, it could not act on its own nor is it in a position to carry on Legion programs without help from the parent organization. Among other things, many constitutional changes in both organizations would have to be effected before such a day could come to pass.

The present program does not lend itself well to organized activity by the Sons when they become adults, and it is not likely that it can actually succeed the Legion in the future unless it is reshaped for adult participation of Sons grown older.

A National S.A.L. Workshop was held at the 1964 National Convention in Dallas, Tex., for interested Sons who could attend. Another was held at the 1965 National Convention this past August in Portland, Ore.

That interest was growing again was evidenced by the number of new charters issued in recent years. In 1961 there were 85 new charters issued; 90 in 1962; 88 in 1963, and 83 in 1964. Sixty new charters were issued in the first six months of 1965.

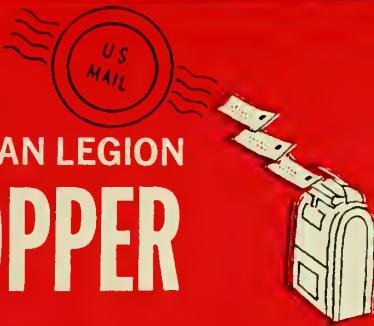
Despite the fact that not all Legion Posts support active squadrons, S.A.L. is growing again. The departments of California, Illinois, Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania have large detachments, all well over the 1,000-member mark, with Ohio and Michigan pressing close behind.

At its April 30-May 1, 1964, meeting, the National Executive Committee of The American Legion called for the encouragement and implementation of the S.A.L. program by "internal promotion and increased public recognition through the Nat'l Hq staff and the various departments of The American Legion." In its approval of Resolution #22, the Committee noted that "The American Legion has continuously maintained a strong program of service to community, state and nation," a major objective of which "is the inculcation of our ideals of justice, freedom, democracy, and loyalty in the heritage of America." Toward these aims, an active and growing S.A.L. could play a significant role.

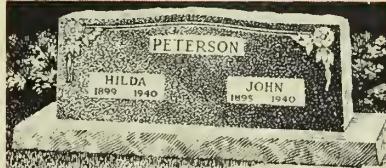
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## KENNEDY Gold Stamps



Fantastic New J.F.

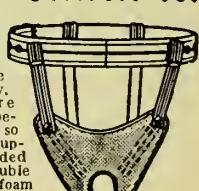
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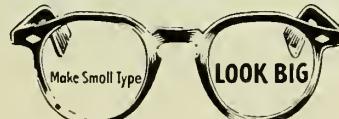
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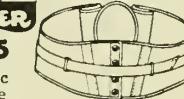
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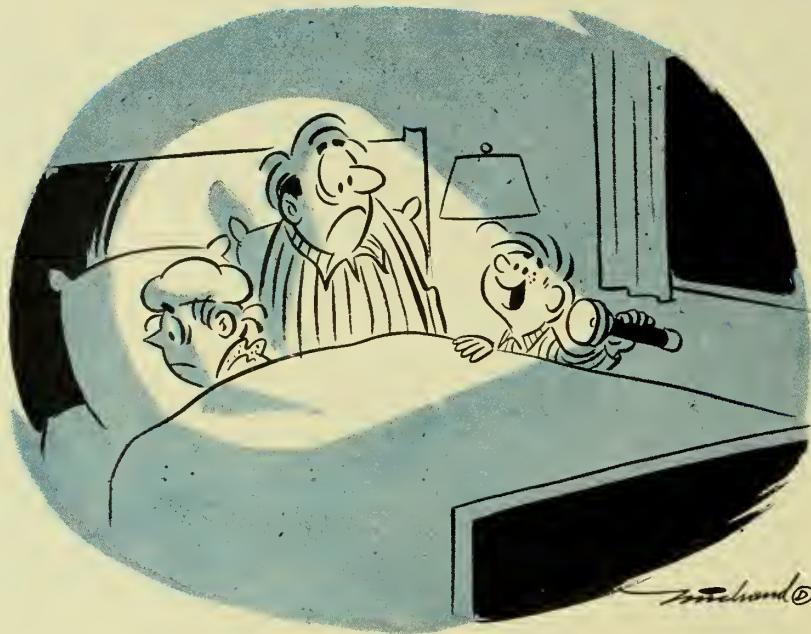
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# PARTING SHOTS



"This flashlight works the best of any birthday present you ever gave me."

## DUAL PROBLEM

A young mother-to-be visited the doctor for the usual check-up. An X-ray examination revealed she was going to have twins any day.

The doctor decided he had better tell the husband who was waiting outside in his car. He sent the nurse out to bring him in.

The husband arrived in a hurry and said, "Well, what is it, doc? Tell me quick, because I'm double-parked outside."

"You better sit down, son," smiled the doctor. "Your wife is in the same condition inside!"

JIM HENRY

## THE HONEYMOON IS OVER

The young husband of a few weeks had had a really hard day at the office, and when he arrived home that evening he looked worn out. His bride was sympathetic.

"Darling," she said, "you look so tired and hungry. How would you like a nice steak smothered with onions, a green vegetable, some French fried potatoes and some delicious pie à la mode?"

"Not tonight, dear," was the weary husband's reply. "I'm too tired to go out."

F. G. KERNAN

## AND THE CLOUDS GO DRIFTING BY

A group of people were standing in line, waiting to sign the visitor's register at an historic shrine. As his turn approached, a little boy started to crowd his way ahead of a nun in front of him. Pulling him back, his mother admonished: "Wait till the nun signs, Shelley."

LLOYD BYERS

## APPEARANCES ARE DECEIVING

The officer pulled the motorist to the side of the road and exclaimed, "When I saw you come zooming around that curve I said to myself '45 at least!'"

"Well, you're wrong, officer," protested the woman driver. "This hat just makes me look older."

JOSEPH SALAK

**SHORTED CHANGE**  
 "Sing a song of sixpence,  
 A pocket full of trash;  
 We've got to save on silver,  
 Hence the phoney cash.  
 No more ring of quarters,  
 No more ting of dimes;  
 Just a klunk on counters  
 In these fiat money times."

ORRELL HANCOCK

## IN THE SOUP

The main difficulty with peaceful co-existence is that too many kooks spoil the broth-erhood!

RAYMOND J. CVIKOTA

## OFFICE PARTY

I'd hung the mistletoe with care,  
 Then, nonchalantly, I stood there;  
 I was kissed by sweet grandmothers,  
 And was bussed by many others.  
 But the younger girls, svelte and sweet,  
 I never had a chance to meet;  
 From the kisses that I tasted,  
 The mistletoe, alas, was wasted.

EDMUND A. BRAUN

## UNSUCCESS STORY

If at first you don't succeed, you're typical.

D. L. GRIFFER

## PAYDAY FOR THE PIPER

It's simple to buy and to borrow  
 On terms that are easy and pleasant  
 But sooner or later Tomorrow  
 Is here, now, Today and at present;  
 When creditors dum us and pan us  
 And threaten "Nix! No more delay  
 For—Yes, we have no Mananas,  
 We're out of Mananas today!"

BERTON BRALEY

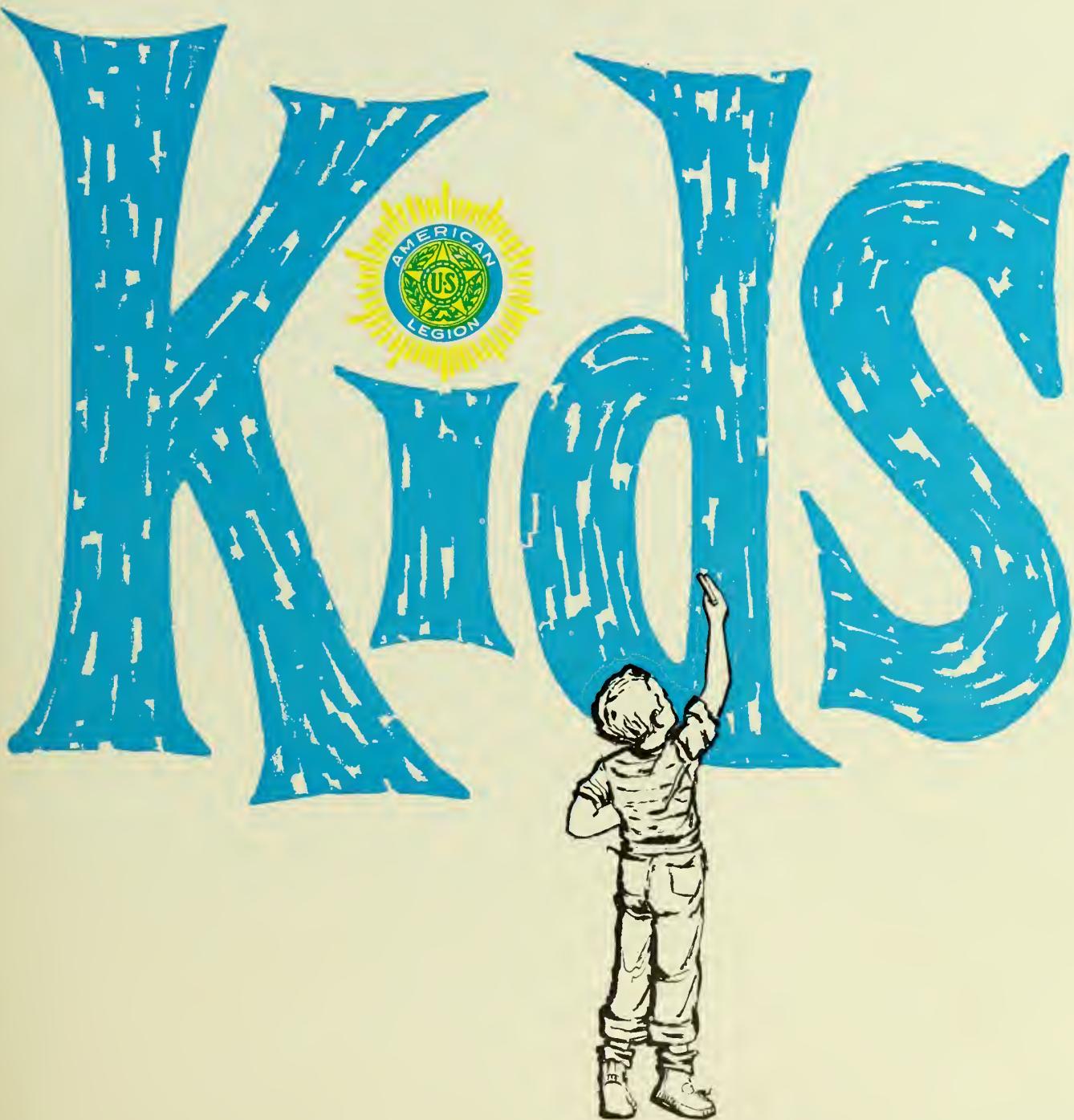
## SIGN OF INFLATION

It's not the orginal cost of a girdle that counts; it's the upcreep.

WILLIAM HENNEFRUND



"I still don't see how you could louse up corn flakes."



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